REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,196.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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pe line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Rutnagherry	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Allepey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	20	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	22	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Linga	26	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares :

To LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482 tons,	to sail	21st March.
Como	1500 ,,	,,	25th ,,
Palermo	1500 ,,	,,	7th April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	,,	14th ,,
Othello	3000 ,,	,,	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	59	34	14
Naples	60	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	60	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS		Rs. 17 0
OVERLAND SUITS		27 0
WARM SUITS		35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES		30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS		6 8 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS		19 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do.	,,	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	,,	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	,,	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK	,,	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	,,	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	,,	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	,,	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET	each	9 8
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2 4
,, MITTS	,,	1 8
,, MUFFLERS	,,	2 0
SCARFS AND TIES	each	1 12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS OVERLAND TRUNKS		23 0 to 28 0
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		52 0 to 68 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS		4 12 to 5 12
CASH and COURIER BAGS		6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES		1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	,,	11 0
RUG STRAPS	,,	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

A few articles of Blackwood Furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Brass Bedstead, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, &c.

Per S. S. Orlando.

damaged), 56 Pieces 38½ yards 39 inch 8½ lbs.

23–1 Bale ditto ditto 7 lbs.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Currim Nanjee—

35 Cases of Papers.

11 Bales 50 each Pieces of Grey Shirtings.

At 1 P.M.

One handsome English-built Buggy with C. Springs.

One Buggy with Horse and Harness, and Saddle, &c.

One second-hand English Brougham.

One pair of Grey Arab Horses, broken to single and double Harness.

One Bay Arab goes in Saddle and Harness.

One Bay Australian Brougham Horse, 16 hands, quiet in Harness, and very powerful.

One excellent steady Roadster, between 8 and 9 years old, carries a Lady well with Saddle and Bridle.

One powerful Grey Arab, about 14 hands, sound, good at riding or driving.

One handsome Child's Poney.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, on account of those whom it may concern, 159 casks dry colors in powder for painting as follows :—

A— 5	Casks	Black Nett	cwts.	7-3-12
D—50	,,	Dark purple-brown	,,	118-3-18
E—47	,,	Light do.	,,	118- - 0
F— 4	,,	Chocolate	,,	9-0- 0
H—15	,,	Dark Spanish Brown	,,	41-0- 0
J—30	,,	Light do.	,,	89-0- 0
L— 8	,,	Deep-red	,,	23-0- 0

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Tucker's handsome plated Chandeliers, a valuable 8-Day Clock by James McCabe, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises, richly open carved blackwood furniture, made to order, such as circular, pier, side, and oblong tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and dewan couches, teapoys with marble tops, chiffoniers, whatnot, a valuable 8 day clock, by Trench, Royal Exchange, handsome plated 2 and 6 light argand lamps, rich vases and table ornaments, alabaster and bronze figures, Persian carpets, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, a large collection of rare choice plants of great variety, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—Plants will be sold at 7 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, the 7th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full-size slate Billiard Table by "Thurstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Keir, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;

CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;

WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aërated Waters,

And

Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. AND E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

will appear for the Thirteenth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 2nd INSTANT,

To be followed by a new LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. TANJORE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. POONAH, from Southampton, 1st February 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MOOLTAN, from Southampton, 25th January 1872.

S.S. BULGARIAN, from Liverpool, 30th January 1872.

S.S. OLYMPIA, from Glasgow, 24th January 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST RECEIVED, 54 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising some thorough-bred Chargers, serviceable Hacks, and a few well-matched Pairs.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the National Financial of India (Limited).

By an Order dated the 26th day of February 1872, it was ordered that the several persons named in the second column of the Schedule to the said Order being respectively Contributories of the said Company, do on or before the 11th day of March next pay into the New Bank of Bombay, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the seventh column of the said Schedule to the said Order, such sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively in respect of the Call of Rupees Forty per Share made by the Order dated the 25th day of January 1872.—Dated this 29th day of February 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,

Attorneys for Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage executed by WASSOODEW CRUSTNA SENOY, the right, title, and interest of the said Wassoodew Crustna Senoy, the Mortgagor, in the undermentioned valuable landed property :—

All that piece of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at and abutting on the south side of Lowarchawl Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 338 and eight-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Lowarchawl Street, on or towards the south by the properties of the Free Church of Scotland, on or towards the east by property of Jewba and Jugonnath Gopal, and on or towards the west by property of Canjee Chutoor, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,118, and assessed under No. 27.

Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser on completion of the purchase.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

H. W. PAYNE,

Solicitor to Mortgagee.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

IMPORTERS OF

OILMEN'S STORES,

AND

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,

AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S

STORE DEPARTMENT

REACH THEM BY THE

SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.

FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.

FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.

SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.

BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.

JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES, PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.

CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.

COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.

ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.

CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.

INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.

CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.

CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.

PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.

CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

KING & Co.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERE ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, on the 2nd proximo, up to 1 P.M., for the SUPPLY of GRAM, RICE, WHEAT, &c., particulars respecting which may be learnt at the Office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commt. Office, 28th February 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

20 PER CENT. PRICE REDUCED.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER, PLANT, AND FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to profit the magnificent collection of PLANTS for ornamenting Gardens and embellishing apartments imported from Africa by Messrs. Martin & Co., are respectfully informed that Mr. Martin will leave Bombay on 5th March. The Plants are on Sale at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following :—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. [illegible] supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

[illegible] TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely :—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY,

Bombay, 26th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions received from the ATTORNIES to the EXECUTORS of the late Mr. D. DUNBAR, the Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following PROPERTIES, situated in the Dharwar and Canara Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. At DHARWAR—Bungalow with Outhouses and Compound, within the Civil Lines.
2. At GUDDUCK—A large Ginning House or Godown.
3. At BUNKAPORE—A Bungalow and Cotton Ginning House, together with lease of about 100 acres Grass Land, within the old Fort Walls.
4. At HOOBLEE—A large and substantially built Godown, with Bungalow, Outhouses, and Land attached.
5. At TUDDY—A large Wooden Building, formerly used as a Screw House. Old Screws and Sundries will also be sold with the above.
6. At CARWAR—Valuable Building Sites.

Terms of Sale to be had on application.

PATRICK CHRYSTAL,

Manager, Carwar Company, Limited,

Agents to Attornies of the late D. Dunbar.

Carwar, February, 1872.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to public Auction, at their Rooms, in East Street, Poona, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 21st March, the following properties :—

At Sholapore—Lot 1.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, known as the Prince of Wales Railway Hotel, shop, warehouses, dwelling houses, and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement six acres or thereabouts, registered under No. 49, situate on the north side of a Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by land now or lately belonging to Government, on the west partly by property belonging to Mahomed Aly, Jemadar, and partly by property belonging to Muncherjee Pallonjee, on the north by the Cavalry Lines, and on the south by the said Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station.

Lot 2.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or Bungalow and buildings standing thereon, known as Captain Jackson's Bungalow, registered under No. 17, situate at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Narrayendass Marwaree, on the west by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Hooka Shet Gamkar, on the north by a vacant piece of ground belonging to Government, and on the south by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Syed Aly, Moonshee.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the Public Road, and on the south by Lot 4.

Lot 4.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 3, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm, registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, and on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

At Paunchgunny—Lot 5.

The two bungalows known as "Welton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage," together with the out-houses belonging thereto, and about 21 beegas of land well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

Conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneer's or at the office of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co. and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY [illegible]

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mensist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,

Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,

LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICES.

Wm. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

PRICE'S CANDLES.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price's Palmetine Sperm	per lb.	1 0	1 2
Price's Belmont Sperm		0 12	0 14
In original cases of 25 lbs.			
Price's Palmetine		17 8	20 0
Price's Belmont		16 0	20 0

NIGHT LIGHTS.

Child's 8 hour Night Light	per box	0 10	0 12

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Brown Windsor Tablets White Do. Elder Flower Almond Honey Glycerine Rose Rose and Almond Almond and Glycerine	Per Cake. 0 3	0 5
The above can also be had in bars	1 0	1 2
Yellow Bar Soap, per lb.	0 7	0 9

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

ROBB'S BISCUITS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ROBB'S NURSERY, per 4 lb. Tin	2 12	3 0
ROBB'S RUSKS, ditto	3 12	4 4
ROBB'S BISCUIT POWDER, per 1 lb. Tin	1 10	1 14

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages [illegible] Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the well known and spacious Bungalow "THE ALTAMONT," most excellently situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. M. Keir, Esq. There is no other Bungalow which can surpass this in convenience, elegance, and position. It has pure sea-breeze, and commands a charming view of the whole island. For Rent and other particulars apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at the Office of Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., 1, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. J. C. Pinto, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co.*, the *unrivalled superiority* of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the *Home Markets* and the Presidencies of *Bengal and Madras*.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	21 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the *ne plus ultra* of Sherries	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; Jules (the original) Mumms finest dry	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	,,	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1859; a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour	,,	30 0	34 8
Do. Pints		16 0	[illegible]

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1865	,,	21 8	24 0
POMMARD, vintage 1861; fine red	,,	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	,,	22 8	25 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	,,	20 0	22 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 8

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

In pure unfortified condition.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travel'ing Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM	Qts. per doz.	16 0	18 0
SWAINE and BOORDS	,, ,,	16 0	18 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottles.	13 8	15 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM. FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s	Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA	,,	18 0	20 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL.	Qts. per doz.	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland	,,	18 0	20 0

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c., of the finest brands only.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—

The Corks are branded | JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery. |

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED

TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being new practised to a very great extent,

Messrs. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,

("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,

JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BETTER feeling in Press and Spinning shares. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	716¼
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	196¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 24th February 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,28,960	7	0
Merchandize	3,70,448	9	0
Electric Telegraph	1,037	12	6
Earth Trains	597	8	0
Total Rs.	5,01,044	4	6
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles Total Rs	5,40,363	0	2
Decrease Rs.	39,318	11	8

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

Pieces	Description	Size	Weight	Rs.	A.	P.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	7 lbs.	4	13	0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	4¼ lbs.	3	6	6
1,800	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	6	0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	11	0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5	0	6
400	,, ,, ,, (fine)	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6	14	0
200	,, ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6	12	0
300	,, ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	9½ lbs.	7	9	0
100	,, ,, T. Cloths ,,	29 ,, 24 ,,	6 lbs.	3	14	0
2,500	,, ,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,,	5¼ lbs.	3	11	6
2,000	,, ,, Printers	26 ,, 30 ,,	4 lbs.	3	8	0
1,000	,, ,, Maddapollams	32 ,, 24 ,,	2½ lbs.	1	14	3
400	,, ,, ,, (fine)	32 ,, 24 ,,	3 lbs.	2	3	9
200	,, ,, Long Cloths	45 ,, 36 ,,	9½ lbs.	5	8	0
1,000	,, White Mulls (B.E.)	45 ,, 20 ,,	No. 880.	2	9	6
800	,, ,, Jacconets N 551	40 ,, 20 ,,		2	4	0
800	,, ,, ,, (No. 552)	40 ,, 20 ,,		2	6	0
800	,, ,, ,, (No. 553)	40 ,, 20 ,,		2	8	0
800	,, ,, ,, (No. 554)	40 ,, 20 ,,		2	10	0
800	,, ,, ,, (No. 555)	40 ,, 20 ,,		2	12	0

COTTON.

Quantity		Description		Rs.
50 candies	Old	Dhollera (without Sel.)	...	Rs. 225
100 ,,	,,	Sawg'd Dharwar (ready)	...	,, 247
500 ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	...	,, 242
75 ,,	New	Barsee	...	,, 265
25 ,,	,,	,,	...	,, 265
25 ,,	,,	Mowa	...	,, 260
200 ,,	,,	Oomrawuttee	...	,, 266
75 ,,	,,	,, (full pressed)	...	,, 266
50 ,,	,,	Dhollera	...	,, 260
75 ,,	,,	,, (20th May)	...	,, 255
100 ,,	,,	Oomrawuttee (ready)	...	,, 2 2
25 ,,	,,	Broach	...	,, 253
25 ,,	,,	,, M.G.	...	,, 287½
250 ,,	Old	Dhollera	...	,, 235

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers... ... ... Rs. 50

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledon (s), 500 cases kerosine oil, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 100 casks ale, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

Redewater (s), 101 cases portwine, Ardaseer Dorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Anazie, 68 casks stout, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 10 packages hardware, Ebram Abdool Cader.

Caledon (s), 30 casks hardware, Cassum Abdool Rehemon; 10 cases claret, King, King & Co.; 9 cases stout, Bolton & Co.

Orlando (s), 2 casks sherry, King, King & Co.; 900 boxes brandy and 4 0 cases gin, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.

Redewater (s), 1 hhd. sherry, 1 hhd. claret, 1 hhd. moselle, 1 hhd. brandy, King, King & Co.

Hutton (s), 1 cask crockery, 1 case glass lamps and 8 cases provisions, King, King & Co.

Ada (s), 3 casks sherry, King, King & Co.

Jumna, 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 60 barrels flour, Cursetjee & Eduljee Dubash.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 100 cases brandy, T. Hammond & Co.; 125 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co.

Persia (s), 12 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 26 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

Bella Maria, 50 bales cotton, Canjee Laljee & Co.

Prince Patrick, 125 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee; 500 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Munjee.

Prince Leopold, [illegible] bales coir fibres, and 100 bales hemp, S. S. Narrelwala.

Astarte, 79 bales cotton, Hajee Hassan Abdool Gunney.

Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Red Gauntlet (s), 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass [illegible]

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Caledon (s), 50 packages cloves, Richard Martin & Co.; 3,090 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1 case shawls, Jamaluden Yusufshaw; 6 bales hides, S M. F. Mamood; 55 packages hides, Sharif Sallay Mahomed & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Chimilall Heeralal.

Hutton (s), 105 bales cotton, Ragowjee Khimjee; 35 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmidass; 40 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Remington [illegible] wool, [illegible] 50 bales wool, Hurry Dhurrumsee; 80 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey.

Harold (s), 14 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 74 bales cotton, King & Co.

Dilston Castle (s), 32 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 230 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Dulputbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Redewater (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 826 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, King & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hindoostan (s), 8 bundles E. teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy; 12 bundles E. teeth, Mamonjee Khanbhoy; 38 pieces and bundles E. teeth, Narronjee Damodur; 15 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 3 packages E. teeth, Veerjee Vussonjee; 20 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson & Co.; 22 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 6 bundles E. teeth, Hajee Joseph Abdool Remon; 10 bales silk, Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 119 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 4 cases tortoiseshell Suckoor Futteybhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hindostan (s), 20 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan (s), 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner.

FOR SUEZ.

Hindostan (s), 2 packages silk, and 17 cases indigo, Hajee Jamal Abadin; 4 packages silk, Ebram Fuckir Mahomed.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1ST MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th February, 8-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st March, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th February, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th February, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th February, 9-4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 46 minutes.

Latest from America.

Via Russia, 1st March, 2-34 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st March, 3-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes

LONDON, 1st March, 3 P.M.—Latest dates received via Suez from Calcutta 1st March, 4-35 P.M.; Bombay, 1st March, 4-52 P.M.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 29th Feb. to 9 P.M. of the 1st March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 1	0 12
,, Kurrachee	0 49	0 5
,, Madras	0 40	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st March, 12-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 22th Feb., 11-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st March, 11-52 A.M.; via Turkey, 1st March, 11-35 A.M. From America, via Russia, 1st March, 2-34 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 1st March, 2-10 P.M.—Latest date received via Kurrachee from Calcutta 1st March, 3-6 P.M.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.	
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Tanjore (s)	Johnston	Suez, Feb. 16.
	Sir Hugh Rose	O'Brien	Calcutta, Jan. 27.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 27.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Tagus (s)	Glover	Liverpool.
	Middlesex	Mosey	Colombo.
	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
27	Royal Alexandra	Browning	London, Nov. 4.
	City of Brussels	Hamilton	Glasgow, Nov. 18.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14—Richmond, s.s., McNabb, from Cardiff.
15—Enterprise, s.s., Lobnetz, from China.
15—Alnwick Castle, s.s., Freeman, from Cardiff.
15—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, from Suez.
16—Tertia, s.s., Patterson, from Newcastle.
16—Prince of Wales, barque, Nacoda, from Zanzibar.
16—Tigre, s.s., Borleve, from Marseilles.
16—Urano, s.s., Dinich, from Trieste.
17—Russia, s.s., Gibb, from Calcutta.
18—Deccan, s.s., Soames, from Calcutta.
18—H.M.S. Orontes, Perry, from Portsmouth.
18—Cingalese, s.s., Blaik, from Port Said.
18—Jumna, H.M.'s Transport, from Suez to Bombay,
19—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, from Bombay.
20—Atalanta, s.s., Mathews, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15—Enterprise, s.s., Lobnitz, to London.
16—Richmond, s.s., McNabb, to Bombay.
16—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, to Bombay.
16—Tertia, s.s., Petterson, to Rangoon.
17—Commissariat, s.s., Carpenter, to Rangoon.
17—Alnwick Castle, s.s., Freeman, to Colombo.
17—Tigre, s.s., Borleve, to China.
17—Urano, s.s., Dinich, to Bombay.
17—Russia, s.s., Gibb, to London.
18—Deccan, s.s., Soames, to Suez.
19—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, to Suez.
20—M.R.S. Orontes, Perry, to China.
21—Cingalese, s.s., Blaik, to Rangoon.
21—Atalanta, s.s., Mathews, to Liverpool.
21—Prince of Wales, barque, Nacoda, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17—Dueguedig, (Fr.), Loyer, from Brest.
Feb. 7—Cœur de Lion, (Sp.), Delvouteur, from Swansea.
8—Henry Furney, (Sp.), Bansley, from Liverpool.
11—Queen of Australia, Dowling, from North Shields.
11—Nevada, barque, Pottinger, from Newport.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Yang Tsze	1220	China	Feb. 10
Hector	1522	China	Feb. 10
Emblehope	1244	Calcutta	Feb. 10
Benledi	1557	Rangoon	Feb. 10
Elgin	1335	Bombay	Feb. 11
Palermo	1500	Bombay	Feb. 11
Fenella	1500	Colombo	Feb. 15
Urbino	1500	Bombay	Feb. 20
Petersburg	1566	Bombay	Feb. 20
Singapore	2223	Colombo	Feb. 28
Viceroy	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 28
Xantho	2000	Bombay	Mar. 1
Parnassus	1650	Singapore	Mar. 1

PORT SAID SHIPPING LIST.

STEAMERS AT PORT SAID ENTERED THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following steamers left Port Said:—

Feb. 7—Urano, from Trieste, for Bombay.
7—St. Olaf, from Bombay, for Liverpool.
8—Yorkshire, from Calcutta, for London.
9—Arabia, from Liverpool, for Calcutta.
9—Crocodile, from Portsmouth, for Bombay.
10—Dilston Castle, from London, for Bombay.
10—Tigre, from Marseilles, for Hongkong.
10—Bertha, from London, for Calcutta.
11—Isa, from Rangoon, for Falmouth.
11—Athol, from London, for Bombay.
12—Winestead, from ——, for Calcutta.
13—Virago, from London, for Bombay.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Sharp, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty from Poona.

Gordon, Lieutenant, R. A., to appear before a medical board, from Kirkee.

Steward, Major, 4th Madras Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Stafford, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Punjaub Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th Punjaub N. I., from furlough, from England.

Beddy, Captain, 29th Punjab N. I., from furlough, from England.

Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Orchard, Major, Bengal Army, from furlough, from England.

Maclagan, Colonel, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Graves, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Sellon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Bailey, Captain, Paymaster, 1-3rd Foot, on medical certificate, from Seetapore.

Jopp, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Agnew, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal Army, on duty, from Madras.

Luckhardt, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Morris, Major, Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Secundrabad.

Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Goorkhas, on leave, to England.

Bruce, Captain, 4th Regiment, on furlough, to England.

O'Flaherty, Deputy Inspector General, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel, 37th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Cochran, Captain, 37th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Bruce, Captain, 6th Regiment, on furlough, to England.

Humfrey, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Jacobabad.

Blomfield, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22nd Feb. 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Landour Depot.—Lt.-Col. J. A. Angelo, R. A., to be Comdt, vice Bunny, whose tour of service will expire on the 8th March 1872.

Darjeeling Depot.—Capt. A. A. LeMesurier, 1st Batn. 14th Regt., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Pemberton, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 7th Feb. 1872.

Nynee Tal Depot.—Staff Asst. Surg. J. Inkson, M.D., to the medical charge, vice Tanner, whose tour of service will expire on the 16th Feb. 1872.

5th Ben. Cav.—Capt. H. L. Hawkins, attached to the regiment, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence of Maj. Osborn, on furlough. Dated 7th February 1872.

[illegible]—Capt. F. A. Darley, S. C., to retain the appointment of Qr.-mr. on promotion. Dated 7th Feb. 1872.

19th Native Infantry.—Lt. H. A. Sawyer, 1st Wing Sub. and offg. Adjt., to be Adjt., vice Bergman, vacated. Dated 7th February 1872.

24th Native Infantry.—Capt. E. J. McNair, attached to the 17th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence of Maj. C. MacFarlane, on furlough. Dated 7th February 1872.

2nd Bat. 19th Re t.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C.-in-C. in India is pleased to permit Lt. W. A. Curtis to retire from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Dated 7th February 1872.

38th Native Infantry.—The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to appoint Capt. R. Worsley, attached to 45th N. I., to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Elliot, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 11th February 1872.

Lt.-Col. T. W. Holland, S. C., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. P. H. Page, 1st bat. 8th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regiment, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Ens. (now Lt.) G. Bromhead, of the 2nd Bat. 24th Foot, in G. O. C. C. dated 19th Dec. 1871, p. 678, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 5th Feb. 1872, making the following arrangements:—

Staff Surg. Maj. W. A. Thomson, M.B., to proceed to Umballa for duty in the Sirhind Circle.

Staff Asst.-Surg. J. Fleming, M.D., on relief by Staff Asst. Surg. C. F. Wikeley, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty in the Lahore Circle.

Staff Asst.-Surg. H. Scott, M.B., to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 27th Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. H. Stewart, 37th Foot, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., Lahore Division, vice Capt. F. G. Hore, proceeding on furlough.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 13th Feb. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. H. Cookson, 20th N. I., temporarily to the medical charge of the Staff at Delhi, with effect from date of order.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 8th Feb. 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, with effect from the 3rd idem, consequent on the departure of Lt.-Col. B. W. Ryall to join the 17th Ben. Cav., and Lt. G. T. Morris, on sick leave:—

Maj. C. F. Packe, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties.

Lt. G. H. Elliott, officiating Adjt., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. C. of the 28th Nov 1871, p. 641, permitting Bt-Major C. H. S. Scott to proceed to the Thomason College, Roorkee, after "28th Nov. 1871," read—"to study therein till 1st May 1872."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Arty.—2nd Capt. (Bt.-Maj.) D. MacFarlan, (Adjt. F Brig.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Capt. C. S. S. Taylor, (C Bat. F Brig.,) to Bombay, from the 12th Jan., to appear before a medical board.

Lt. H. H. Hardinge, (C Bat. D Brig.,) to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars.—Capt. A. P. Garnett, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Asst.-Surg. E. J. Boulton, (H Bat. 8th Brig.) to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, at Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

1st Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Lt. B. E. Mitford, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for six months, preparatory to his retirement from the service.

11th Foot, (1st Bat.)—Maj. G. T. Osborn, to Bombay, for one month, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. and Adjt. G. V. Meredith, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of embarkation.

Ens. B. L. P. Reilly, to Bombay, for one month, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Ens. R. J. Pike, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of quitting regiment, to study the native languages.

44th Foot.—Maj. F. D. Walters, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Maj. H. J. Bell, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Capt. G. L. Smith, for one month, from date of leaving regt., to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. S. D. White, (doing duty at Jullundur), to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Smith, (Station Staff Officer, Dinapore,) to Kussowlie and Simla, for six months, from the 15th Feb., on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, (Adjt. 9th Ben. Cav.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

PASSAGE.

The annexed extract from a letter, No. 294, dated London, the 22nd Nov. 1871, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Govr.-Genl. in Council, is promulgated for general information and guidance, with reference to G. G. O. No. 471, dated 11th May 1865, publishing the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865:—

Para 178, "Transport of Troops by Sea," to be modified accordingly:—

"2. Your Excellency will observe that the interpretation placed upon clause 3 at page 14 of the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865, entitles the families of officers doing duty with troops in every description of vessel to free passages.

"3. I have approved of this interpretation of the Warrant, and request that it may be adopted in India for the future.

"4. The messing rates laid down at page 6 of the Royal Warrant will be chargeable in this country."

TROOPSHIPS—RATIONS.

The following Horse Guards' G. O. 95 of 1871 is published for information and guidance:—

"The form of mess certificate hitherto in use on board H. M's. troopships will in future be replaced by a statement that the officers named therein were messed for the periods mentioned. This statement will be signed by the military commanding officer only. Any complaints which individual officers may consider that they have reason to make, in regard to their messing, will not be inserted in the certificate, but should be forwarded through the commanding officer, as pointed out in G. O. 5 of 1869, in the same manner as complaints upon other matters. In the case of a hired vessel, the mess certificates will continue to be signed by each officer, according to the form contained in appendix 27 of the Regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service."

LEAVE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G.O. No. 311 of 1871, the following letter from the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., No. 335, dated 7th Feb 1872, to the Adjt. Genl, is published for general information:—

"With reference to the letter from your office, No. 2724E, dated 22nd Dec. 1871, relative to the procedure to be observed in the grant of leave to medical officers of the British Service holding appointments in India, the tenure of which is limited to five years, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the C.-in-C., that all leave in India to Administrative Medical Officers of the British or Indian Medical Service should be granted by the C.-in-C., the Govt. of India only granting them leave out of India on applications submitted though His Excellency.

2. "Applications for leave from the above officers will be submitted through the heads of their respective depts. to the C.-in-C."

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Feb.	26	Friday	July	26
,,	Mar.	4	,,	Aug.	2
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	9
,,	,,	18	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	25	,,	,,	23
,,	Apr.	1	,,	,,	30
,,	,,	8	,,	Sept.	6
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	22	,,	,,	20
,,	,,	29	,,	,,	30
,,	May	6	Monday	Oct.	7
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	28
Friday	,,	31	,,	Nov.	4
,,	Jun.	7	,,	,,	11
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	18
,,	,,	21	,,	,,	25
,,	,,	28	,,	Dec.	2
,,	July	5	,,	,,	9
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	19	,,	,,	23
			,,	,,	30

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEMESSURIER—February 23rd, at Kurrachee, the wife of A. LeMessurier, Captain Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

WE are sorry that the Bench of Justices has incurred the displeasure of Mr. Ravenscroft by its resolution of last Saturday not to go on with the Toolsee works except according to the plan sanctioned at the meeting of the 11th of January. The Acting Chief Secretary to Government must have allowed himself to be carried away by a feeling of rivalry with Mr. Tucker, when he penned the sneering remark—"It is "apparent to the meanest capacity," &c., &c., and it seems a pity that honourable members of Council and Secretaries should indulge in this undignified style of controversy with the "vestrymen" of Bombay. It looks as if they were losing their temper, and superior persons of their stamp should never be guilty of a vulgar weakness like that. Besides, what has Mr. Ravenscroft to complain of? He lectures the Justices on what they might "with propriety" have done, when, without a word of explanation being offered to them by Government, they were called [illegible] a resolution passed by the [illegible] should, he says, [illegible] discussion, six weeks before. They [illegible] why "their scheme had been altered and estimates "reduced." But this very question was put at the meeting to the Municipal Commissioner, who could give no reply to it; and Mr. Ravenscroft will surely acknowledge that in the circumstances it was natural to assume there could be no justification given for the setting aside of Mr. Ormiston's scheme. It now appears that there was a defence of the conduct of Government on record, and that orders had been issued in the Secretariat on the 22nd instant, two days before the meeting of the Bench, to send copies of Colonel Kennedy's report to Mr. Hope and the Clerk of the Peace. But, says Mr. Ravenscroft, "on the 20th, 21st, and "22nd, so many of the Secretariat clerks were "lent by me to the Municipal Commissioner for "Census work, that the papers were not ready "by the 24th." It is admitted, then, that the information ought to have been supplied, and we would take the liberty of asking why Mr. Ravenscroft did not give the necessary order to his clerks till the 22nd. The telegram from the Government of India granting the loan of four lacs was dated the 14th and published in the Bombay papers of the 17th of February. Why was not Colonel Kennedy's report of the 26th of January published along with it? The Government must have known that their decision would provoke criticism; and it would have been not only more business-like, but more consistent with the eagerness of the desire they now express to have an "important work" at once taken in hand, if they had placed before the public in good time all the materials on which a sound judgment might be based. So much as regards the question of etiquette: we have said enough to show that it is the Secretariat rather than the Bench of Justices which ought to be charged with a want of courtesy and attention to duty.

As for the report itself signed by Colonel Kennedy, it really reads as if it had been drafted in Mr. Walton's own office. Every one of the suggestions offered by the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Ormiston, whom the Bench had pressed and Government had permitted to give an opinion on Mr. Walton's plans, is with scant ceremony set aside, and the original project recommended by Mr. Hope preferred to that which found favour with the Justices. Now, we do not yet know how it came to pass that the matter was referred to Colonel Kennedy at all. By Section 82 of the Municipal Act it is, no doubt, provided that "the Commissioner shall make such exten- "sions, improvements, and alterations in the "Vehar Water works as may be necessary, and "for such purposes may, with the sanction of "the Justices, expend such sums as may be "necessary out of the Municipal Fund, subject, "however, to such limitations and prohibitions "as the Governor-in-Council may in any case "think fit to prescribe;" but it has never been held till now that this last clause was intended to secure to the Public Works Department the power of revising every engineering scheme that might be sent up by the Justices; and all necessary alterations at Vehar have hitherto, we believe, been carried out by the Executive officers of the Municipality without Colonel Kennedy's sanction having been asked or given. We have now, however, got a Commissioner who governs all his acts and words by the strict letter of the law; and he seems to have considered it his duty to invite Government to re-open the discussion on the engineering plans. Mr. Hope's "Memorandum," referred to in the Resolution of Government, has not yet been published, so that we do not know the precise terms in which Government was called upon to deal with the question. The Commissioner has, however, promised that this document shall be produced; and, meanwhile, we have his assurance that he himself expressed no opinion at variance with that recorded by a majority of the Bench. Still, the reference to the Public Works Department was most unfortunate. The Bench would never have applied for, and Mr. Ormiston would never have written, a report on Mr. Walton's proposals, if it had been supposed that this independent judgment would itself be liable to revision and rejection by the Public Works Secretary. It would have been considered a waste of time to call in a Consulting Engineer, when Colonel Kennedy was ready and bound by law to act in that capacity. And, after Mr. Ormiston had been consulted, and the Bench had accepted his advice, it was not fair to him or courteous to the Bench to revive the controversy. Municipal self-government must be a farce, so long as, whenever a proposition is negatived by the Bench of Justices, it is possible for the Government by its own authority to upset the decision of a majority of the Justices; and the only result of such careless, supercilious treatment as we have now experienced at the hands of the representatives of Government must be to disgust every Justice who takes an interest in Municipal affairs with the working of a system which assigns power and pay to Government officials, and leaves the unfortunate non-officials to bear all the responsibility of everything that goes wrong, and to be snubbed, and sneered at, and tricked, and made fools of, when they try to do their duty to the town.

It is not as if Colonel Kennedy himself really thought Mr. Walton's scheme a better one than Mr. Ormiston's. Mr. Ravenscroft says the Colonel's report "shows how the work might "be carried out *with equal efficiency*, at a cost of "a lac of rupees lower than that named by the "Bench," so that on the score of economy alone Mr. Ormiston's plan ought to be discarded. But the language of the report will not bear this interpretation. Colonel Kennedy distinctly says—"I am willing to allow the arrangement "would be more perfect if money could be "made available to include an inlet tower "as part of the scheme." But money had been made available. The Bench, even in its present economical mood, had felt so strongly the necessity of having a new reservoir made, to supplement Vehar or become temporarily available as an independent source of water supply if the Vehar dams burst, that it readily voted five lacs to pay for the work being done thoroughly; and the Government of India would no doubt have granted a loan of five lacs as easily as four. It is, therefore, nothing else than an insult to the Bench for Mr. Ravenscroft to tell men who had considered the matter much more carefully than he appears to have done, that "it is of the utmost "importance, at the present time in particular, "for Government to inculcate, and the Bench to "practise, the virtue of economy." The Bench understands that there can be no economy without efficiency; and Colonel Kennedy himself allows that the Toolsee scheme cannot be efficient unless the inlet tower is constructed. In the beginning of his report he says, "*no matter how remote* the contingency "of the failure of the Vehar dams may be, it "should be provided against," and Toolsee cannot be promptly used if the dams fail unless there is an inlet tower. It is true that, further on in his report, Colonel Kennedy refers again to this "contingency" as one it is not worth while providing against at the cost of an extra lac of rupees; but we are not concerned to reconcile these contradictions, more especially as the reason he gives for putting forward the latter opinion is that the "contingency" so much dreaded is less likely to happen when the Vehar Lake is full of water, than when it is empty! The Government has, we own, acted wisely this last week in resolving to acquire the land at Toolsee immediately, so that the scheme may not fall through altogether; but the Bench may, on the authority of the admissions made in Colonel Kennedy's own report, still ask Government for money to execute its own plan of the works.

THE attempt on the life of Her Majesty the Queen is too silly to be spoken of seriously. There is a fashion in great crimes as in other things; and no doubt the startling news from India of the assassination of Lord Mayo had inflamed the imagination of young O'Connor and made him long to distinguish himself in like manner. But a man can hardly be in earnest, or in his senses, who in these days tries to murder any one with a flint pistol; the wonder is, where he got the antiquated weapon from. A correspondent suggests to us that it was a peculiarly Irish notion for O'Connor to put in his pocket a proclamation only wanting Her Majesty's signature for the release of the Fenian prisoners, with the intention apparently of getting it signed *after* he had put Her Majesty to death.

WE learn from a correspondent that Dr. Sto- [illegible] enquiries and researches in Kutch. The Doctor arrived at Bhooj in October last, having been deputed to settle some points of wide scientific interest raised by Mr. Wynne's collection of fossils made in 1868, but more especially to fix the age of the Jurassic rocks in a comparison with European ones of, perhaps, the same period. This has now been satisfactorily done, and Dr. Stolitzka has, in addition, been able to make a collection of rare birds and rarer fossils. Apparently there is hardly a bird in this province, destitute as it is of trees, yet, from the eagle to the humming bird, specimens may be seen in the Doctor's collection. Of fossils, his gathering is truly unique. The corals and sponges found in the Bathonier formation exceed the known specimens from all other parts of the world, and the Doctor anticipates that fully one-half of his collection is quite new to science. Truly, a case of eyes and no eyes; though it has long been known that Kutch is a valuable field for geological inquiry. The Rao took a warm interest in the collection, and showed himself at least familiar with all the species of the falcons and hawks exhibited, and he means to devote a room in his new palace to a museum. The Doctor expressed himself highly pleased with the attentions received from H. H. the Rao and the Political Agent in Kutch, by which his labours were so much facilitated. We shall look forward with interest for a descriptive list of Dr. Stolitzka's specimens from the Geological Society, Calcutta.

THE LAHORE AND PESHAWUR STATE RAILWAY.

WE hear from the Punjab that the works on the Lahore and Peshawur State Railway are making rapid, though apparently unrecorded, progress. It should be a matter of congratulation, not only to the Government, but to all who are interested in the successful completion of this enterprize, that the engineering staff is composed, in a great measure, of thoroughly tried railway engineers, who have proved their working powers in India before they joined the Government service.

That the means and appliances at their disposal, for the conduct of the heavy work in hand, are insufficient, will be but an additional stimulus to determined hardworkers. The following statement, which is, we believe, in the main correct, will give some idea of this extensive work:—

The Ravee is to be bridged by 33 spans of 90 feet.

The Jhelum by 50 spans of 90 feet.

The Chenab by 64 spans of about 130 feet.

At each of these bridge sites about 40 foundation wells are in actual progress. In the Ravee and Chenab, it is expected that these wells will have to be sunk to the enormous depth of from 60 to 70 feet.

The wells at these rivers are now down more than 40 feet, and may be considered safe, although the work was not commenced until late in November of last year.

The Jhelum wells are not to be carried down more than 35 feet.

At the Chenab bridge, including the protective works, it will be necessary to sink in all more than 500 wells of 10 feet and 12' 6" diameter.

All the bridge piers are carried on clusters of three wells.

The amount of well-sinking now in progress, and the enormous quantity of the same work to be done, is, we believe, far in excess of anything that has ever been attempted in this country.

The line works between the Ravee and Jhelum are nearly or quite ready for the platelaying, but as yet there are no signs of rails, locomotives, or waggons.

From the Jhelum to Rawul Pindee, the railway is to be carried on the existing Trunk Road, but although the plans and estimates, we believe, are ready, no work has yet been done on this section.

The crossing of the river Indus near Attock, between Rawul Pindee and Peshawur, will involve the construction of a bridge that will test to the utmost the engineering skill of those upon whom it may devolve to prepare the final designs and to carry out the work. The foundations are on rock, but the river rises 80 feet in heavy floods, and sweeps through the somewhat confined channel in tremendous volume. At this point a drift way was carried under the river-bed through the rock, from bank to bank, about six years ago, with a view to the ultimate construction of a tunnel. The completion of this work may now possibly be indefinitely postponed, as such a method of crossing the river would be ill-adapted to railway requirements, and, if a bridge is made to carry the railway, the costly tunnel will not be needed.

There are rumours that Mr. H. Lee Smith's engagement has expired, and that he will not again return to India as an engineer on the Government staff. Mr. Alexander Grant has held the appointment of Acting Chief Engineer during Mr. Smith's prolonged absence, and has given ample proof, if proof was needed, of his capabilities as an engineer and of his energy and power for the immediate conduct of the very difficult works connected with this most important State Railway.

IT has been decided that Mr. Bourke, M.P., Captain Lockwood, A.D.C., and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, will accompany Lady Mayo to England.

THE Raipore correspondent of a contemporary says that Colonel Keatinge takes up the appointment of Chief Commissioner in Assam in April next, Mr. Morris returning from furlough in that month.

IT is reported that Sir H. Tombs will shortly be transferred from the Allahabad to the Oudh division, and that Major Schmid, his present Assistant Adjutant-General, will join him in the same appointment in August.

A CONTEMPORARY states that our future Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, is "rather tall and thin, of somewhat cold and formal but courteous manners, and as rather recalling the memory of Lord Halifax as he was five-and-twenty years ago."

AN Egyptian paper informs us that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, after visiting Italy, will make an excursion to the East. The above, of course, gives no indication as to whether the Prince will come further East than Egypt or Syria.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 3rd ultimo says:—"We understand that the Magæra Commissioners have signed their report, but of course it cannot be made public until submitted to her Majesty the Queen, which we presume will be on Monday next."

THE Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Revenue, propose to establish model agriculture in Bengal, and for this purpose have requested all district officers to state if they can procure in each district about 1,000 acres of land.

ON Monday, two separate deputations, one of the Hindoo and the other of the Mohammedan community of Bangalore, waited upon the Chief Commissioner to request him to present addresses from them to Lady Mayo expressive of their sense of the public loss suffered by the assassination of Lord Mayo, and of their detestation of such an act.

THE Hindus of Umballa have, according to the *Mofussilite*, complained of the conduct of the Mohammedan butchers in carrying beef slaughtered at the cantonment shambles through the Sadr Bazaar on their way to their shops, and Mr. Forsyth has been called on by the Punjab Government for an explanation.

THE Calcutta papers inform us that a native of Cabul was found last Saturday evening, at dusk, lurking about Government House. On being arrested, he said he wished to have an interview with the Governor-General, and to petition him personally for a pension. The prisoner, who has lost the use of one hand, had no arms upon his person.

NAVAL men will be interested to know that Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, is about to establish a new professional organ, to be called *Naval Science*. It will take the form of a quarterly magazine, and will be under the joint editorship of Dr. Woolley himself. We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) hear that, it will advocate the systematic scientific training of naval officers of all ranks.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of the second report of General Marriott's committee on the Draft Municipal Act. The present report deals with the following points—tax on carriages, horses, ponies, and mules; rates chargeable on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands; powers of the Municipal officers; salaries of Municipals officers; building clauses; sanitary clauses; the sanitary regulation of the harbour; and a few other miscellaneous points.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"In our issue of 30th December last, led by what proves to be erroneous information, we stated the Admiralty had intimated to Captain Sherard Osborn that they viewed with extreme displeasure his resignation of the command of H.M.S. Hercules. We are assured that no such intimation was made to the gallant officer, and that the Admiralty were quite satisfied as to the cogency of the reasons which compelled Captain Osborn to ask permission to resign."

THE *Egyptian Messenger* of the 7th ultimo says:—"General Faidherbe has left Egypt, where he stayed but a few days. The short time the distinguished officer remained among us does not very well bear out the repeated affirmations made by several French papers, to the effect that the only object General Faidherbe had in visiting this country was the re-establishment of his shattered health; or, as others would have it, the pursuit of scientific knowledge. Neither the one nor the other can very well be obtained during a week's residence."

THE number of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal in January last was larger than in any previous month since the opening of the Canal. Altogether 101 vessels made the transit from one sea to the other, 57 from the Mediterranean and 44 from the Red Sea. Of these, 90 were steamers and 11 sailing ships. The number of passengers carried was 6,029, and the receipts from the passage of the 101 vessels amounted to 1,182,583 francs 63 cents. Sixty-nine of the vessels were English, and the remainder was made up of 9 French, 8 Austrian, 6 Italian, 4 Turkish, 1 Russian, 2 Prussian, 1 Spanish, and 1 Egyptian.

MILITARY ITEM.

THE Horse Guards have followed out a suggestion recently made, and extended to infantry mounted officers the pantaloons and high boot for mounted duties.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

BOMBAY RACES, 1872.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH.

1ST RACE.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—4-15 P.M.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's . . b aus g Dick Turpin. Walk over.

2ND RACE.—THE AUCTION STAKES.—4-20 P.M.

		st. lbs.	
The Peeler's	b aus g Promised Land	8 0	Oomer.
Ali Abdoola's	b aus m Octavia	8 0	Tookaram.
Mr. K. McKenzie's.	b w h Mulatto	8 7	

3RD RACE.—THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—4-40 P.M.

		st. lbs.	
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c Ahmed	9 6	Brewty.
Major Crosbie's	g a h Knight Templar	9	Rowjee.
Ali bin Amer's	b a h Moharuck	7 3	Baron.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h Cobweb	10 0	Irving.
Abdool Raymon's	g a h Moslem	9 12	Hackney.
Abdool Mossim's	g a h Martaban	9 6	Chapman.
Mr Maitland's	c a g Shanghai	8 12	Challoner.
Abdool Raymon's	b a g Merry Legs	8 10	Emam.
Sulliman Sana's	g a h Dawood	9 12	Bowen.
Ahmed Adwanee's	c a h Budhaim	9 7	Feroze.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Shereen	9 10	Syed.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h Moonshine	10 0	Hastings.

4TH RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—5-20 P.M.

		st. lbs.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c ausc Satellite	8 0	Owner.
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Lord Lyon	8 10	Hackney.
Raja of Vizianagram's.	b aus h Partisan	10 4	Bowen.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b aus f Dick Turpin	8 12	Challoner.

6TH RACE.—THE ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED WINNERS' HANDICAP.—5-40 P.M.

		st. lb.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h The Earl	9 12	Challoner
Major Crosbie's	b a h Bijou	7 12	Baron.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam	9 12	Hastings
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Maharaj	9 12	Cassum.
Major Crosbie's	c a h The Cob	8 0	Rowjee.
Captain Illeck's	g a h Royal Duke	8 7	Hackney.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	9 3	Syed.
Captain Ewart's	b a h Volcano	8 4	Emam.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	c a h Mameluke	7 7	Seedoo.

5TH RACE THE BEATEN PLATE.—6 P.M.

		st. lbs.	
Mr. Joseph's	b e m Bridesmaid	10 0	Brewtey.
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Pretender	7 10	Rowjee.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE H. M. THE QUEEN BY A SUPPOSED FENIAN.

LONDON, 29TH FEB., 7 P.M.

On Her Majesty's returning from a drive in the Park a young man who had succeeded in passing the sentries, and had been lurking beyond the gate of Buckingham Palace rushed up to the carriage and fired a pistol at Her Majesty.

Fortunately it was a flint pistol, and it only snapped.

It is reported to have been loaded with ball. He was immediately secured, and on his being searched a document was found with space left for H. M.'s signature authorizing the release of all Fenians.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OUTRAGE ON HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 29TH FEBRUARY.

A youthful Irishman, named O'Connor, and apparently deranged, presented a pistol at Her Majesty the Queen when driving down Constitution Hill this afternoon. The pistol, however, was not discharged, and O'Connor was arrested.

General indignation has been expressed at the act.

H. M. yacht Enchantress will proceed today to Suez to meet H. M. S. Glasgow. The state cabin of the yacht has been fitted up as a mortuary chamber.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

Further particulars concerning the outrage on Her Majesty the Queen state that the perpetrator climbed the railings outside Buckingham Palace and, evading the gate-keeper, he presented a pistol at Her Majesty in one hand whilst in the other hand he held a petition for the release of the Fenians. Her Majesty at the time was preparing to alight from her carriage.

The prisoner was instantly seized by the Equerries in Waiting given into custody.

Her Majesty showed no fear, but merely leant back in her carriage.

The prisoner, it has been ascertained, is a clerk at Gilmau's in the Borough, and claims to be a nephew of Fergus O'Connor.

The pistol was unloaded and had a broken lock.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Burke, said he regretted that he had to confirm the execution of the Kookas who took part in the recent revolt in the Punjaub, and added that Mr. Commissioner Forsyth's proceedings were not irregular, but that he had acted without previously communicating with the late Viceroy, who, when he heard of what had been done, stopped further executions. The Duke of Argyll stated that he had written to the Government of India on the subject, and that he anxiously awaited the report of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub.

Lord Enfield, in reply to Mr. Eastwick, said that the Government were not prepared to transfer the Persian mission to the India Office, nor to assume the cost of the message.

LONDON, 29TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,500,000.	
Bills discounted	£21,187,500.	Inc. £1,250,000.
Bullion ,,	£23,625,000.	Dec. £ 187,500.

The sum of £129,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Cape and Brazils.

LONDON, 29TH FEB., 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened dull.

Opening Sales	10,000	bales.
Imports	114,000	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000	,,

LONDON, 29TH FEB., 1-50 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavier.

Sales...	10,000	bales.
Surats	1,000	,,
Total day's receipts at U.S. Ports	1,000	,,
On Ex. and Spec	2,000	,,
Imports	14,000	,,
Fair Dhollera	8 1/16d.	
Broach	8¼d.	
Uplands	11 3/16d.	
Oomrawuttee	8 3/16d.	
Dharwar	8d.	
Orleans	11½d.	
Compta	7¼d.	
Madras, not below good ordinary	3d.	
Orleans, January shipment	11 7/16d.	
,, March and April	11½d.	
Oriental Bank Shares	£47 to £48	
Chartered Mercantile Bank	£27 to £28	
Hongkong Bank Shares	£46½ to £47½	
Chartered Bank	£15½ to 16d.	
Consols	92¼	
Gold	77/9 to 77/9½.	
Silver	60¾.	

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE good folks of Hyderabad are making preparations for a water supply for the town, the camp, and the regiments. A circular has been forwarded to some of the principal inhabitants of the place by Colonel Phillips, the indefatigable president of the Hyderabad Municipality, asking the popular opinion as to the best means of raising the necessary funds. From what I have heard the people are indisposed to pay direct taxes, but are desirous that the scheme should be carried out by means of indirect taxation. There has been a great deal of talk here, and a deal more of correspondence, ever since Sir Bartle Frere was Commissioner of this province, some 15 or 20 years back, regarding a water supply for this town. The subject has arisen occasionally, but, beyond resting on paper, no firm effectual move has yet been inaugurated. A well had been dug at the Mulleer and an engine worked at considerable expense as an experimental measure, and that also rests where it is. And now the second town in the province is going to take the initiative; despite the exhortations of Mr. John Brunton, late Chief Engineer, Sind Railway, who though far removed from us yet takes a deep interest in the welfare of the place. He has addressed several demi-official letters anent the subject, to Colonel Lambert, the president of our Municipality, but all to no avail.

I observe Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the Sessions Judge of Poona, has again promulgated an order similar to the one which got him into hot water with the Commissioner in Sind while he was Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court of this province. But this time a small fry is concerned. The order is to the effect that no original papers connected with a criminal case can be removed from the custody of the Court passing the sentence, unless the period of appeal has elapsed. This is very reasonable, because if the papers were removed for any other purpose, the prisoner in the case would be unfairly undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, which may possibly be cancelled by an Appellate Court; so that it is evident that great facility and easy access to the proceedings in the case ought to be allowed to the accused for the purpose of appealing in conformity with the letter and the spirit of the law, which is always lenient to the accused, and this could not be done if the Court of first instance were unable to grant the prisoner copies of the proceedings in the case.

The murder of the Viceroy has caused a great sensation among the native as well as the European community of this place. The former marshal of the jail here recollects having sent the bloodthirsty Shere Ali on to Bombay. The natives out here say that the face of the ruffian should be darkened, and that he should be paraded on the back of a donkey through the streets of some Indian cities, which are the chief residences of the Mussulman fanatics. Though not entirely concurring with my native friends, I would still suggest whether a severer penalty than death on the scaffold could not be meted out to such dastardly and atrocious murderers, otherwise there is no knowing to what extent these homicides may be carried out in future. I would advise all Governors of presidencies and other principal functionaries to go fully escorted on their duties after this.

I am inclined to suspect that the Lower and Central Sind correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* indulges in a little of plagiarism. He can find it out for himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 9TH FEBRUARY.

YESTERDAY morning the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, commander A. H. Johnson, arrived with the English Mails of 9th ult. She sailed from Suez on the 16th, and Aden on the 22nd February. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major R. S. Graves.
Major Steward.
Mrs. Ashley.
Lieut.-Col. Sellon.
Mr. J. Steward.
Miss Michael.
Mr. B. Fitch.
Mr. G. E. O. Elliot.
Mrs. Twist and two children.
Mrs. Dwyer, one European and three native servants.
Col Agnew.
Mr. and Miss Agnew.
Mr. E. Elias.
Mr. Rothney.
Mr. Smyth.
Major Orchard.
Mr. Gonne.

Lieut.-Col. Stafford.
Mr Bowden.
Mrs. Combe.
Capt. Beady.
Lieut.-Col. J. J. H. Gordon.
Capt. Jopp.
Mr. Von Raalte.
Mr. and Mrs. Maltby.
Mr. and Mrs. Ryale.
Mr. Debnam.
Mr. E. Walker.
Col Maclagan.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. Gordon.
Mr. and Mrs Bosanquet.
Mr. T. S. Hare.
Mr. Reid.
Mr. James Martin.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. Buggs.

FROM ADEN.

Mirza Abbas.
Abdool Latiff.

The Tanjore sighted the following vessels during the voyage:—

Aden, Jan. 29—M. M. s.s. Danube.

Suez, Feb. 4—P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia; Feb. 11—s.s. Australia, arrived from Bombay, and s.s. Surat from Calcutta; Feb. 22—M. M. s.s. Emirne from Mauritius.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE Queen's Speech was expected with unusual interest—I might say anxiety—this week, and a good deal of disappointment was occasioned by its curt allusion to the uppermost topic in men's minds, the Washington Treaty dispute. But the simple explanation is that the Government could say nothing more than the nation already knew; that is, that we had made up our minds not to tolerate the reference of what are called the indirect claims to the Arbitration Tribunal at all; but that we do not yet know how the American Government will treat the sudden revelation of a complete divergence of view between the two Powers as to the meaning of the Treaty. When I last wrote, the belief in a settlement on our own terms was very general, and I took the liberty of expressing my dissent from the notion that the American President and his Ministers, after deliberately making a claim that might amount to two hundred millions sterling, would all at once abandon it for the bare chance of getting four or five millions. None of the explanations that I had seen of the course taken by the United States Government seemed satisfactory; at least, none of them could be reconciled with the theory of an immediate acceptance of our interpretation. Supposing, for instance, that the Americans were only "trying it on," wanting to frighten us, so that we would cheerfully pay even an exorbitant amount, say twenty millions, with a sense of relief, we could not expect them all at once to admit as much, which practically they would do if they agreed to what we now demand. I have therefore never believed that the matter would be settled off-hand, exactly in the way that we desire, though I have feared that our Ministers might be tricked into an apparent agreement involving some dangerous concession on our part against a much smaller one on the opposite side. If it is the case, as we are now told, that things will remain unsettled until the arrival from New York of Mr. Caleb Cushing, who drew up the American "indictment," nothing is more likely than that our Government will be again over-reached, for Lord Granville and Mr Gladstone would be mere children in the hands of the keen-witted attorney who is President Grant's right hand man and brain, unofficially, in foreign affairs of moment. We have just one point in our favour—Parliament is sitting, and we are thoroughly aroused, so that no mere assurances from the Premier that all is going on well will quiet us. The simple reason, then, why the Queen's speech told so little, and why the subsequent speeches by Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and others gave such meagre "information," is that the Ministers had nothing to say beyond telling what steps they had taken, and these we knew generally before. Thus the expectation that with the opening of Parliament all doubt and uncertainty would be cleared away has been woefully disappointed. Thanks, however, to our own conduct independently of Ministers or Parliament, we have learned one or two things. First of all we find that the United States people are by no means unanimous in their approval of the conduct of their Government in putting forward the indirect claims and so placing the Treaty itself in peril. The New York journals profess to be surprised at our vehemence, and they disclaim any idea of holding us seriously responsible for the enormous indirect claims put forward, their notion apparently being that the American Government only advanced the claim as an anticipative set-off to some exorbitant demand which England was likely to bring before the arbitrators. This explanation is of course inconceivable to us, since by the terms of the Treaty we have no power to make any claims whatever: we are simply on the defence. After a long discussion at Washington our Commissioners gave up their original claim that the Fenian raids on Canada should be included among the points to be referred, and thus we became debarred, with our own consent, from taking the aggressive at Geneva. The New York press, however, simply jumps at the first convenient excuse, and the ignorance of native Americans on all matters in which Great Britain is concerned is such that the excuse gets credence at the moment. The fact, however, that a disclaimer of any kind is employed may perhaps be taken as a sign that the Americans would not be at all sorry to escape from what they see to be a false position, and the tone of leading Americans in London favours that anticipation. They all scout the idea of seeking to make us pay any portion of their war expenses, while they earnestly desire a settlement. Indeed, a partner in the leading American banking firm here—a gentleman who was the United States Secretary to the Treasury only three years ago—said to a friend of mine, only a day or two back, that he would "guarantee" the settlement of the whole dispute for ten millions sterling. This means that if we, uneasy at the phase the matter has now assumed, will only pay down about three times as much as the Americans ever said that they lost by the depredations of the Alabama, they will accept it with a deal of pleasure. No doubt they will, but of course the answer is, Why should we pay a farthing when we do not admit any sort of liability, and when the very point to be arbitrated is, Are we liable or not? The Americans, in fact, want what they have all along said they wanted, an admission of guilt by England so abject as to be equivalent to national humiliation and a handsome cash solatium besides. Should the Geneva Tribunal decide in our favour, they would get neither the one satisfaction nor the other: and hence their desire to make so formidable a claim beforehand, that, if the arbitration goes against them, they may still vaunt themselves as aggrieved. For the same reason a payment down of ten millions sterling would be satisfactory, since that sum would put them in pocket, and the expression of our regret in the Treaty might be taken as a public apology.

The result on public opinion here of the language used in Parliament by our Ministers may be soon described. We are satisfied that, for the moment, the Government has taken up the right position in dealing with the American claims, but we do not by any means feel sure that they have advanced the wisest reasons for doing so. There is a right and a wrong way of telling the United States Government what we have determined upon, and the crisis is so peculiar that almost more will depend upon the way we put the point than the subject-matter itself. Our sound position unquestionably is, that there has been a misunderstanding on both sides as to the original meaning of the Treaty, and that we think it advisable to have the matter cleared up before we go any further. We did not understand that we were admitting the indirect claims to arbitration, and we cannot therefore admit them now. Put in this way there is no reflection passed on the good faith or honesty of the American Government, and there is nothing to hinder a revised and clearer agreement being drawn up. But unfortunately Mr. Gladstone has allowed his fatal facility for dwelling on verbal distinctions to lead him on most perilous ground. He maintained in his first speech on the Address that there was no ambiguity whatever in the terms of the Treaty or the protocols, and that it was impossible, looking to the plain grammatical sense of the words, to come to any other conclusion than that by the English Government. What is this but saying that the Americans dishonestly put a wrong

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meaning on the Treaty, and must, now that their offence is pointed out, at once put a right one? Naturally enough, a high-spirited nation will at once fire up at such an imputation, and refuse, by retractation, to admit the truth of the grave charge made. What we ought to do is rather to build a bridge for the enemy by admitting that the language would bear two interpretations, and that we impute nothing but the best motive to both sides. Such was the tone taken by Lord Derby, who frankly admitted that the Americans might plausibly appeal to the actual terms of the Treaty as affording some confirmation of their view; and it would have been well if Mr. Gladstone had at first taken the same ground. Most unluckily he did not, and his language, at once telegraphed to America, could not but have irritated those whom it was desirable to conciliate. On the following day, Wednesday, when another debate, initiated by Bernal Osborne, took place on the Washington Treaty, the Premier took care to qualify his words by saying that he never meant to question the right of the American Government to interpret the Treaty in a different sense from what he did. But then he repeated that the Treaty was unambiguous and clear,—which is like saying that two meanings cannot rationally be attributed to it. This is not the way to bring over the American Government to our view, and we all earnestly hope that Lord Granville has spoken in a different tone. How much depends on the way in which a thing is done, where the position is so delicate, is shown by the reception accorded to the Queen's speech in America. The paragraph in it referring to the Treaty question is short, calm, and matter-of-fact, and we now learn that it has given great satisfaction in the States. yet, if Ministers had followed the advice of officious journalists here, the notice given to the difficulty would have been lengthy, animated, perhaps sensational, betraying great excitement, anger, and "funk." Calmness and self-possession, with a quiet assumption that the matter may easily be arranged after a little explanation, were the right characteristics for the time; but these are exactly the qualities which Mr. Gladstone and English journalists are least capable of displaying when a great emergency arises.

If indeed a war between England and the United States should issue from this lamentable *imbroglio*, the journalists of both countries will have been mainly responsible for bringing it about. I have already spoken of the unfortunate tone taken by the *Times*, and it was by no means singular; but the later disquisitions were even worse than the first. After writing as if the English nation was mortally afraid and did not know what to do or say, the Press all on a sudden changed to a tone of defiance and bluster. Nothing loth, the New York journals responded, and the Press of both nations is now engaged in the noble and dignified task of making faces at each other and playing the game of mutual brag. This is dangerous, particularly as telegrams have a habit of giving a curt and snappish tone to controversial retorts, and thus public opinion may easily be inflamed before we quite know how we stand. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, without meaning it, did perhaps more mischief than any other paper, and in a very silly way. On Monday it published a squib, purporting to be the Queen's Speech as read at the Ministerial banquets that evening. The squib was anything but clever; it was dull and stupid, and hence, paradoxical as it may seem, the mischief it did. It was so dull and bad that some people missed the point of the joke altogether, and actually took it for the real speech, which it was assumed the *Pall Mall* had surreptitiously got possession of! A West of England paper took it up in this sense, printed it as the genuine speech, and gravely descanted on the impropriety which allowed one journal to get the State document before all other newspapers. But that was not the worst. The squib was positively telegraphed over to America as the Queen's speech, and for a certain numbers of hours was there believed and commented upon. Now fancy the effect produced on the American mind by an announcement that the Queen gravely congratulated Parliament on the nation being called upon to pay to America not much more than France was now paying without any difficulty to Germany. Fancy that, and then the intelligence next morning that we would not admit the indirect claims even to discussion before the arbiters! I don't think I ever so longed for a stringent censorship of the Press as during the last three weeks. If the newspapers had only been permitted to publish one article each on the topic, merely noting it in the sense and tone of the paragraph in the Queen's speech, the matter might have been settled by this time without the slightest difficulty.

Other political news is unimportant, or rather it has been dwarfed into unimportance by the overshadowing dimensions of the Alabama difficulty. The new measures to be introduced in Parliament are only what we expected—a Ballot Bill, Licensing, and Scotch Education Bills, a Mines Regulation Bill, and some minor matters. Meanwhile, the few elections that are occurring are decided in every case against the Government. North West Yorkshire has returned a Conservative by a narrow majority, it is true, but still quite enough to be very significant in the case of a constituency which is essentially Liberal. The split between extreme and moderate Liberals, the alienation of the Dissenters, whose views on the education question the defeated candidate espoused, the growing dislike to Mr. Gladstone's tampering with our leading institutions, but above all the profound unpopularity of the Government in consequence of the Washington Treaty bungle, were the causes of this mortifying defeat. The election at Galway has been decided in favour of the Home Ruler by an overwhelming majority, and at the hour I write it seems probable that the contest for Kerry will have a similar result in spite of the efforts of the landlords and most of the Roman Catholic priests with the Roman Catholic bishop at their head. It is very singular that among the warm supporters of the Home Rule candidate, Mr. Blennerhassett, are some Conservative county gentlemen, whose motives probably are, dislike of the present Government and hostility to the candidature which the Roman Catholics favour. The North Notts election takes place next week, and it too will go against the Government. Wick is contested by Mr. Pender and a Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Laing having retired. It was thought at one time that Mr. Pender would walk the course, but I believe Mr. Reid is likely to run him very close. I should mention that the defeated Liberal candidate for North West Yorkshire, Mr. Isaac Holden, who is a large woollen manufacturer at Rheims as well as in Yorkshire, has given a million of francs—£40,000—to the fund which the French are raising to pay off the balance of the indemnity money and liberate the departments still held by the Germans.

The Tichborne trial is not yet finished; but there is a general belief that it may break down any day by the retirement of the claimant's counsel from the further prosecution of the case. The Attorney General plainly told them on Wednesday that they ought to do so, as they must know that their evidence was worthless. Sergeant Ballantine repudiated the proposition with becoming scorn, but there seems to be an impression that he will nevertheless do so ere long. If he should not, and the case goes on, great things are expected from the first few witnesses whom the Attorney General will call, particularly the Doughtys and Lord Bellew. The claimant swore on his examination that he had never been tattooed. Lord Bellew will swear that when in the same cavalry regiment with young Tichborne he (Lord B.) tattooed him personally, with the words "Faith, Hope, and Charity." Whatever may be the issue, the Attorney General's speech has produced a wonderful revulsion of feeling among the general public.

The Alabama question has, however, thrown every other into the shade this week. Of course the Stock Exchange has been seriously affected: yesterday, indeed, there was quite a panic. It should be remembered, however, that the state of the markets is highly favourable to a fall, prices having been forced up to an unhealthy elevation; so that I daresay we shall have a succession of frights and excitements for many days to come. To make matters worse in this respect, money is gradually getting dearer and bullion is still being withdrawn from the Bank of England. I look for a rise in the rate of discount soon, but I question if it will go far at present, as the Bank is still very strong in bullion and reserve, and the present uneasiness about our relations with America has given a check to business which will tend to reduce the demand for accommodation

Cotton has been active and in good demand but less excited than was to be anticipated. Had there been any real fear of a final rupture with America, the sales would have been double, and the rise in price fourfold what they have been. The article, however, is in a singularly strong position, and I see nothing for it but a rise far exceeding what has been witnessed within the last two months. The demand for Manchester goods is brisk and increasing: the supply of the staple is falling off, and there is no possibility of replenishment to any great extent, since we know that the reserves in America are not large and are constantly drawn upon by the native spinners. To all appearance, if we go on consuming at the present rate much longer, we shall have a veritable cotton dearth, even on the supposition that peace is maintained.

In addition to the rival Atlantic cable between England and New York, mentioned in one of my letters a week or two back, a second is now projected under the auspices of the men who have been connected with the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Works. It is to be designated the New Atlantic Telegraph, the capital is to be £950,000, and the principal names associated with it are Mr. John Heugh of Manchester, Sir E. Watkin, Mr. N. Buckley, M.P., Mr. John Bibby, and a few others. These names are very respectable, and if they can manage between them to get a light and cheap cable laid they may do what they promise—carry messages at £1 for ten words.

BOMBAY.

The Indian Travellers' Guide for March is now ready, and may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bishop of Bombay is expected at Poona to-day. He will preach at St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning at 7-30, and at St. Mary's in the evening.—*Deccan Herald*, March 1.

The Political Secretary to Government.—Mr. C. Gonne, Political Secretary to Government, returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer, and resumed charge of his office from Mr. Wedderburn.

The Thanksgiving Day.—We learn that in almost all the places at Gujerat Tuesday last was observed as a great holiday by the natives, being the day fixed for offering up thanksgiving to Almighty God for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Killa Kassa was charged with committing an assault against the persons of Esoo Bhickajee and Nana Honajee. He was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment.

A Cricket Match is to be played to-morrow (Sunday) the 3rd inst., between the "Prince of Wales' Cricket Club" and the "Parsee Central Union Cricket Club" (both Parsees) on the usual parade-ground. The match will commence at 10 a.m. exactly.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—We are requested to draw the attention of our playgoing readers to an advertisement of this company announcing a repetition of their popular play of "Goolay-Bukavlee" to-night, for the thirteenth time. It will be followed by a farce entitled "Bhootkhana." These amateurs deserve another bumper house.

The Railway Police.—We learn that Azum Moonshee Noor Khan, Foujdar of the Railway Police, who lately passed the prescribed examination in English in the police branch of the Judicial Department, is, according to the new organisation of the G. I. P. Railway Police, confirmed in his appointment at Callian and vested with the powers and privileges of a police officer under the Bombay Police Act VII. of 1867.

Thanksgiving by the Bene-Israel Community.—At the invitation of Mr. Ezekiel Abraham, the Nasi, the Bene-Israel community of Bombay assembled at their new synagogue in the morning, and at the old synagogue in the evening, of the 27th ultimo, to offer thanks to the Almighty for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. On both occasions the synagogues were illuminated. During the evening service, printed forms both in Hebrew and Marathi, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, head master David Sassoon Benevolent Institution, were distributed among all the members attending the synagogue. The service was conducted by the same gentleman in an affecting manner, and he concluded by singing "God save the Queen" in Hebrew.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT, 3rd Feb. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 140 and 348.
4-45 p.m.—Catechising.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 95, 299, and 83.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 82 and 282.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 185, and 279.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 137 (Three in One), and 140 (O Thou from Whom all goodness flows.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 88 (My God, I love Thee), 81 (Have mercy, Lord, on me), and 328 (O Jesu, Thou art standing).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 95 and 189.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 88, 179, and 298.
Being the 1st Sunday of the month there will be the usual monthly Offertory at the evening service for the relief of the poor and other church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 a.m.—Morning Service (Communion).
Psalm c., (Tune, Savoy—59.)
Paraphrase 25-4, (Tune, Martyrdom—20.)
Paraphrase 35, (Tune, Communion—55.)
Paraphrase 65-8, (Tune, French—14.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymn 3, (Tune, Creation—104.)
Hymn 50, (Tune, Elliot—268.)
Paraphrase 54, (Tune, Gloucester—79.)
Anthem—"Nunc Dimittis."
Collections for the poor.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Sir Hugh Rose, 971 tons, Captain M. O'Brien, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

The s.s. Tagus, 1,547 tons, Captain T. Glover, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 8,082½ bales cotton, 282 bales wool, 860 cwts. coir yarn, and 120 cwts. coffee.

The stern of a boat, with "Stowell of Newcastle" painted on it in yellow letters, has been washed ashore near Solva. The Stowell (s), of Newcastle, left Liverpool on the 14th February for Bombay.

The s.s. India, 882 tons, Captain Dodero, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,023 bales cotton, 194½ cwts. coffee, and the passengers whose names appeared in our yesterday's issue.

The British Prince, from Dundee to Calcutta, is ashore south of Bass Rock, Firth of Forth, lying on rocks in a very dangerous place, with 12 feet water in her hold. She is likely to become a total wreck.—*Lloyds' List*.

The British Admiral, from San Francisco to Calcutta, was dismasted in a hurricane. Rigged jury mast and tried the eastern passage, but failed, and was abandoned, being unmanageable. Crew arrived at Hongkong.—*Ibid*.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnston, arrived yesterday from Suez (February 16th) with a cargo of 755 boxes of gold bars and specie, 218 packages merchandise, 62 packages coffee, and 23 packages ivory, &c.

The Bivouac, s.s., of Leith, while proceeding on the 7th February to complete her cargo for Bombay, at Shields, came into collision with two screw hoppers lying moored in Codlings Hole, near Tyne Dock, and the latter sunk after the collision. The Bivouac was holed in each of her cows.

The s.s. India, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. C. S. Fahey, Ensign H. C. Hogg, Mr. M. Mani, Mr. Kennedy, Captain F. F. Humfrey, and Mr. J. A. Chinnell. For Bussorah—Ally Mahomed Ebrahim, one woman, and two children. For Bushire—Mr. J. DeSouza; and fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Co., the agents of the company, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

I. That the directors' report, and the audited balance sheet now before the meeting, be approved and adopted.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"Your directors, in submitting their report of the working of the company for the past six months ending 31st December 1871, have much pleasure in stating that the nett profit amount to Rs. 70,440-9-11. Though this sum is less than the earnings of the previous six months, still it must be viewed as satisfactory, considering the dull state of the market for yarn and comparatively high prices ruling for cotton."

II. That a dividend be declared for the last six months at the rate of Rs. 140 per share, payable on and after the 15th instant to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 23rd February last, and that Rs. 440-9-11 be carried to the reserve fund.

III. That the present directors, Messrs. Toolseydass Vurjdass and Dyal Ruttonsey, who retire by rotation, be re-elected.

IV. That Messrs. M. R. de Quadros and Merwanjee Framjee be appointed auditors for this year, and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 each.

That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

HIGH COURT.—2nd March.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

221-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gungabai, widow, v. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manisty and Fletcher—(Part heard).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

943-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Hon. A. R. Scoble, Advocate General vs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady—Rimington, Hore and Langley—To be withdrawn.

280-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne, (Part heard.)

563-70—C. Tyabji—Lalloobhoy Bappoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1872.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, No. 1,166, dated 17th February 1872—Stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 766, of 15th instant, that a special general meeting of the Justices has been convened for 24th instant, the earliest legal day; expressing a hope that, (as it is undesirable that the passing of the Act should be further delayed, and as it is possible that Government may wish to make hereafter other advances to the Municipality,) that there will be no further delay on account of the Toolsee scheme, but that some provision that any future advances made by the Government of India as under the Act shall be subject to its provisions (sic), and adding that an explanation of the grounds of sanctioning four lakhs instead of five would be desirable for the information of the Justices.

Resolution—It should be explained to the Bench of Justices and Mr. Hope that the reduction from Mr. Ormiston's estimate was made consequent on the report of the Honourable Colonel Kennedy, copy of whose report and this Government letter to the Government of India should be communicated to the Bench and Mr. Hope.

It will be seen that provision has been made in Act II. of 1872 to enable the Justices to borrow four lacs for the Toolsee scheme, should they desire to do so.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

To the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—You will have observed that the Bench of Justices passed, on Saturday last, the Resolution quoted below on the subject of the Toolsee Water Works project:—"That in acknowledging the receipt of this communication from Government, the Justices resolved that all further steps in connection with the Toolsee scheme be suspended for the present, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit plans and estimates in accordance with the resolution of the Bench relating to this matter passed on the 11th January last, and that such plans and estimates be submitted to the Bench as soon as practicable."

It seems not improbable that this result may be in part attributable to the grounds on which the Government sanction was limited to four lacs of rupees not having been then communicated to the Bench, and that it may eventually be determined to proceed with the work.

Such a resolution, however, if passed, will come too late to be of any avail this season, unless the preliminary steps for the acquisition of the land are taken at once, so that possession may be obtained if required on the expiration of the period of 15 days required by law to elapse after the publication of the notice.

I have, therefore, the honour to forward, for publication in to-morrow's *Government Gazette* a draft notification in the usual form. In the event even of the Toolsee scheme being entirely abandoned the publication of the notification will do no harm.

I would also respectfully suggest that the Collector of Tanna may at the same time be directed to take order for the acquisition of the land (section 7) and (as the land has already been roughly marked out and a plan is in existence of which a copy shall be sent to him) to issue immediately the notice required in section 9.

Finally the Collector should be also directed to take summary possession of the land under section 17 and to hand it over to me, in the event of my requesting him to do so, in consequence of a decision of the Bench to go on with the works this season.—I have, &c.

T. C. Hope,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The following is the resolution of Government on the above:—

Resolution—Government think that the resolution must have been passed by the Bench under some misapprehension, as the desire to proceed with the Toolsee scheme was, it is believed, very generally felt. Under any circumstances it is advisable to have the land available, as every day is now of importance; and Government, therefore, sanction the publication of the notice (as it is not understood that there is any difference of opinion about the land required), and direct the Collector of Tanna to take order for its acquisition. The Municipal Commissioner will, with the sanction of the Justices, forward Mr. Robertson a plan of the land, so that he may cause the public notice to be given, as required in section 9 of Act X. of 1870. And on Government being assured that the Justices wish the plan to be proceeded with, the direction authorized by section 17 of Act X. of 1870 will be issued.

THE LOST BIG GUN.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, the case arising out of the recent loss in the harbour of the big gun came on for further hearing before Judge O'Leary. Captain Lang, of the ship Jumna, claimed Rs. 1,000 from Government for undue detention of the ship at whose side the big gun was dropped.

Mr. Rimington appeared on behalf of Captain Lang: and Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, for the Secretary of State for India.

Captain William Luckhardt said—I am Sub-Assistant Commissary General. I went on board the Jumna on the 8th November 1871, and found the chain imperfect. On intimation received on the afternoon of the 9th, I went on board again early on the morning of the 10th. I left the Apollo Bunder at 6 a.m. with Captain Carew, and arrived on board between half-past 7 and 8 a.m. The ship was ready and the gun was already slung with a tackle. They set to work at once. I left the ship as 12-30. They then just hoisted the gun out of the boat. They attached the tackle on to the boat. The breach of the gun was lying in the middle of the boat. The gun was lying in a slanting direction across the boat. The boat commenced to sink. Directly Captain Lang was down in the boat they began to cry out, "The boat is sinking." Everything was done to save the ship. The captain ran on the fore-part of the ship to hoist up the gun again. Captain Carew went to get his men, and the gun was hoisted out of the boat again. I remained on the poop. That was not done at my request. The gun was very nearly half-way between the boat and the bulwark of the ship. I told the captain to be careful to hoist up the gun again. He said, "Yes." On the afternoon of the 10th we received another letter from Captain Lang, asking us what steps the Government had taken to take delivery of the guns. Arrangements were made with the P. and O. Company on the 11th to take the ship into the Mazagon Dockyard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—The whole of the gun was inside the boat. The length of the gun was about 13 feet. I did not see that the stern part of the boat was very much pressed. At the time the gun was in the boat there was some sea. Everybody tried to save the boat. I remember some 12 or 14 guns were landed from board the Dallam Tower. I was not present when such heavy guns were landed.

Re-examined by Mr. Hearn—They had been engaged for some time in getting out this one gun, and they began to complain. I can't say how they began to re-hoist the gun.

By the Court—I believe the proper department to advise me in the shipping matter is the Marine Department. Immediately after the accident I wrote to the Marine Superintendent, and the latter wrote to dock the ship. The breach of the gun was in the middle of the boat. The gun had been lying in a horizontal position. I had not any experience about boats.

Robert Eyre said—I am gunner of the turret-ship Abyssinia. I have been in the Royal Navy for the last twenty-eight years. I have had a good deal of experience in hoisting and lowering guns. I saw the boat which was sent to the Jumna in November last. I approved of the boat to receive the gun. Captain Luckhardt and Captain Searle asked me about the boat, and I said she would not carry one gun but two. I don't know what her tonnage was. There were three boats, and I gave my opinion that either of them would do for the purpose. I saw the tackle from the boat before the gun was hoisted. I told Captain Luckhardt that I would not be responsible for getting the gun out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—I have seen the model of a native boat. The model of a boat in this country is very peculiar. I observed that there were two partitions in the boat. The boat was capable of carrying two guns; one in the after compartment and the other in the fore compartment. I have seen the cotton boats loaded. I had seen cotton and heavy weights put in them. They had to be loaded carefully.

Mr. Rimington—Don't you consider that a barge would have been a safer means than a cotton boat to carry the gun?

Witness—No. If the gun would have been placed in a proper manner it would have carried. The gun was not placed in the boat in a proper manner. The length of the gun was 13 feet.

Mr. Rimington—Did you not measure the length of the boat?

Witness—No.

Mr. Rimington—Do you mean to say that this boat was fitted to carry two guns?

Witness—I still say that this particular boat was capable of carrying two guns. It was a very large boat. (Witness here explained at length how the boat began to sink.)

Mr. Hearn stated that he was about to call a witness to prove the tonnage of the boat, but Mr. Rimington said that he was quite satisfied on that point.

Mr. William George Corke said—I am First Assistant Master Attendant. I remember the Jumna coming with the guns. I was on board twice only—shortly after she came in, and on the day the gun was lost. Captain Lang came to my office with Captain Clarke. I saw the tackle that he used. He told me that the gun had been lost in the mud. I recommended him to take the ship in dock. He said that the expenses were too great. I told him to go at once into dock. He said that he would take out the guns himself in two days. I told him to go into the dock and then write to Government to defray his expenses. I saw the boat. I think the boat was sufficient to hold the gun if it had been properly placed. I saw the tackle with which the gun was hoisted. It was a studded chain. It was not such a chain that I would use. The size of the chain was an inch and a quarter. It would take about three hours to hoist such a gun with crew and proper appliances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—Captain Lang did not say that an offer was made to him to get the ship into the dock. I saw the boat after the gun was lost, and took the register of it. I did not examine the boat. I saw no water in it.

Robert Hilton, an inspector in Her Majesty's Dockyard, stated that the boat was sufficient to carry the gun if the gun was properly placed. He did not think the gun was properly placed.

William Newell, dockmaster P. and O. Company, proved having received a letter from the Commissariat Department on the 10th November. The letter was addressed to the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, in which they were requested to take the ship Jumna in dock for the purpose of removing the guns. They were ready to put her in on the 11th. It was blowing very hard that day and consequently it was not put in, and she was therefore only taken to the dock on the 14th.

Mr. Hearn submitted that the only other witness for the defence was Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, who had been in Court a few minutes ago, but he seemed to have gone to Parell to see H. E. the Governor on business.

Mr. Rimington wanted to know what evidence Captain Robinson would give.

Mr. Hearn said Captain Lang had seen Captain Robinson about this accident, and he (Captain Robinson) would state to the Court the conversation that passed between them. He expected Captain Robinson back in about half an hour.

Mr. Rimington suggested that in that case he would ask His Honor to adjourn the case for some other day.

Mr. Hearn said that Captain Robinson's evidence would not take ten minutes.

Mr. Hearn called a Parsee witness, and the case was then adjourned for Captain Robinson's evidence till Monday next, at 2 p.m.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

At the meeting of the Bench on Thursday, the Chairman (Mr. Connon) remarked that there was too small an attendance of Justices for the purpose of holding a special general meeting, and suggested that as there was just a quorum for the adjourned quarterly meeting it might be gone on with. The suggestion was agreed to.

THE ARCADE QUESTION.

Mr. Hope, regarding the arcade question, which had caused a good deal of discussion upon a previous occasion, said his object in bringing forward the proposal to erect arcades was partly to introduce what would be in his opinion a very considerable improvement to the city from an architectural point of view; what would be convenient for the inhabitants without being in the slightest degree insanitary; and what, from a financial point, would yield a very large amount of money to the Municipality, which would be a legitimate set-off to the very heavy expenditure incurred every year in setting back streets. However, those with whom the sanitary objection predominates would say—and he would thoroughly agree with them—that no amount of money could compensate for what was sanitarily objectionable. (Hear, hear.) He had not the slightest desire to press his scheme upon the Bench, but he thought it might be considered by any Justice who would propose that arcades should be built only at Rampart Row and other such places that such arcades were not likely to be constructed there because it would be too expensive to do so in accordance with the requirements of Government. If any gentleman, however, would propose a resolution that arcades should be built only at Rampart Row and Hornby Row he was willing to support him, although any Justice who would propose the original scheme of building them in Bhendy Bazaar and elsewhere would have his support.

Dr. Hewlett said there were strong objections, from a sanitary point of view, to the construction of arcades between Church-gate Street and Forbes Street. A most dangerous sewer ran under the footpath from Church-gate Street, in front of the Post Office, then across the road in front of the Oriental Bank, where there was a large reservoir which was periodically cleaned out. At the corner where the Jerusalem or Waverley Hotel is there was another large cesspool.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee thought there could be no sanitary objection to building arcades in Rampart Row, east and west, and Hornby Row, because all the ground in front of these places was open to the sea, and the town would be beautified, and the municipal exchequer enriched. He moved—

That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to sell the right to build arcades over the footpaths in Hornby Row and Rampart Row east and west to persons desirous of erecting arcades over such footpaths.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell asked upon what conditions it was proposed to erect these arcades.

Mr. Hope replied that they would suggest themselves on practical experience. Regarding Rampart Row and Hornby Row he had been told Government had a particular façade which they wished, for the sake of the embellishment of the town, to have carried out, and he thought the Municipal Commissioner would be right, in giving permissions (which he could to a certain extent give already under the terms of the Act) to fall in with the views of Government as far as possible. He remarked that he would not have brought up the proposal had he not been convinced it was a reasonable and practical scheme, and if it were gone on further with he was prepared to bring forward specifications which, while having a due regard to the embellishment of the city, would not have made it too expensive for people to buy the land.

Mr. Nowrojee's motion was then carried.

THE SALE OF STREET FRONTAGES.

Mr. Hope, regarding an application as Commissioner for permission to sell certain street frontages, said that already the Commissioner was empowered to sell properties, but it had been brought to his notice by Mr. White that the terms of the Act were such that any man who purchased might not be regarded as the owner of his property although he had paid for it, and therefore money which the Municipality had been taking for the sale of land ostensibly had been in fact taken upon false pretences because the Municipal Commissioner had no power to sell the land. The only way for the Municipality to get out of this position would, as Mr. White said, be by a legal quibble that the sale had been made of permission to go forward. It seemed to him (the Commissioner) that the simplest thing to do would be to give the Commissioner power to effect legally these sales of land subject to the confirmation of the Bench. This was merely a technical question, and would not give the Commissioner any more power than he has, while it would do justice to the land buyers. Mr. Hope proposed—

That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to sell, subject to the confirmation of the Bench, land for the purposes of setting forward houses for improving the line of any public street.

In reply to a question by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hope said he believed that in the new Municipal Act there would be a great many regulations for building.

Mr. Taylor then said he thought the Bench should wait until the Municipal Bill was passed.

Mr. Maxwell remarked that there was a difference between the tactics of the late Commissioner and the new one. Mr. Crawford spent a great deal of money to get houses put back, and now Mr. Hope wanted to make money by putting them forward.

Mr. Hope said that simply by this process he had gained more than a lakh of rupees in Surat.

The motion was then carried.

SONAPORE DRAIN.

The Clerk brought forward a letter received from the Secretary to Government regarding the nuisance of Sonapore drain, and requesting the Bench to take steps to abolish it.

Mr. Hope said that simultaneously with this letter he had received a communication from the solicitor to Government calling upon the Bench to look to Sonapore drain otherwise they would be compelled to do so. Mr. Hope said the question wore two aspects—the one legal and the other a sanitary and generally practical one. As to the legal aspect, after making due inquiries on the subject, he had been advised that Government had no power whatever to make a summons of the nature they had made to the Bench. (Hear, hear.) Under the circumstances, he considered—although of course he was to a certain extent restricted in the language which it would be becoming in him to use on the actions of Government—that this call might fairly and reasonably be described as most extraordinary, and one not at all to be accepted. In the first place, the Municipality had had for a considerably longer time than was necessary to establish a prescriptive right, the user to Back Bay for turning sewage into it. Beyond that, this user had been admitted by Government; and when Government, for its own advantage or purposes granted the Back Bay Reclamation Company the power to reclaim, the Municipal Commissioner threatened proceedings against the Company for stopping up the mouths of the drains, and when the Company fell back upon Government who had given them the grant, Government were obliged to spend more than a lakh and a-half in prolonging these drains—(hear, hear)—and if the Back Bay reclamation had been carried out, instead of 1½ lakhs they would have had a further sum to pay which he was not prepared to name for the prolonging of these drains. (Hear, hear.) On these grounds, he did not think Government could complain of the drains; but Government would have a right to complain if it could be proved that the Municipality turned into Back Bay matter of a more injurious or offensive nature than their prescriptive right entitled; and if any amount of neglect could be proved on the part of the Health Department the Bench would no doubt be called into a court of law to redress the evils complained of, and to keep the place in proper order. But he had not the slightest doubt that the Health Department had been as efficient in the matter as it was believed to be in the other branches under its management. In point of fact, it was this very Government reclamation, which had been only half done, and left a great corner or angular space into which the advancing tide brought back half of the nuisance which the receding tide would have swept beyond the ordinary alignment of the coast, that had caused the noxiousness. (Hear, hear.) If Government took legal proceedings, the Bench, in his opinion, might not only easily resist them, but compel them to take the necessary steps. Yet he did not think this was a matter for legal measures. There could be no doubt that the drains were a most awful nuisance. (Hear, hear.) At first sight it might appear that nothing could be done with regard to the drainage until a general drainage scheme was settled, and in the next it might be said that the 2½ lakhs of the drainage fund which might be used for the purpose of removing this nuisance had been already decided to be given as far as necessary for the general expenditure. Without venturing to impugn the wisdom of the Bench he had thought it right to make inquiries whether if a new drain were constructed it would interfere with any future scheme. As far as he could understand regarding the construction of this Sonapore drain, it was a drain which would run the whole length of the Queen's Road, and would intercept at right angles the whole of the drains which now go into Back Bay, and turn the sewage water round and take it into the main drain, so that everything would be turned back and go out at Love Grove. The upshot of his whole consideration of the state of matters was, that although it was unnecessary to carry out this scheme on legal grounds it was highly desirable to do so upon sanitary grounds. He did not believe there would be any other necessity for trenching upon the 2½ lakhs for the drainage assignment, and the money was available for this purpose if it were thought necessary. Under these circumstances he proposed—

That the Bench sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,39,415 out of the sum of Rs. 2,50,000, being the drainage fund assignment for the current year, for the purpose of constructing the proposed new drain at Sonapore.

The Chairman read a letter received from Mr. Lidbetter on the subject. The letter has been already published.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded Mr. Hope's motion.

Mr. Wood objected to the system that seemed in vogue of making the drainage fund subject to anybody's call. He thought the new Commissioner had followed the last in a very remarkable manner, when, seeing there was a very strong case against the proposal he went and surrenders the ground at once to Government. Mr. Wood then went over the correspondence that had appeared on the subject to show the position of the Municipality, and how Government endeavoured to shift the responsibility from its own shoulders, and how, although the Municipality's ground was good, Mr. Crawford had in December 1868 formally taken over the Sonapore drain, in which, he said, nothing could warrant him, and which could only be supposed to have been done under pressure from powerful Government departments. He trusted the Municipal Commissioner's resolution would be entirely set aside. Without personality he begged to remark that seeing it often happened that gentlemen of the Bench were also members of the Government, he did not think it quite the thing, when Government wanted a certain thing, for these gentlemen to attempt to enforce Government's claims through their position as Justices.

Captain Baker supposed he was one of the gentlemen alluded to by Mr. Wood, and who ought not to get up and address the Bench. He was quite of a different mind, and he thought it was his duty to express opinions which might aid the Justices in coming to a proper conclusion on any subject. Captain Baker then pointed out that it ought to be remembered by the Bench that before the Back Bay Reclamation was made there was no stink whatever in Back Bay—("No")—and the question therefore was whether Government was the cause of the nuisance. He begged to support Mr. Hope's proposition, although not because he had signed the so-called "peremptory order" to the Bench.

Dr. Hewlett said cholera had been always worst in Girgaum and Chowpatty, which were drained by the Sonapore drain, and he trusted the Bench would allow this moiety of 2½ lakhs, to be devoted to the purpose referred to by the Commissioner.

Dr. Blaney said Government on this occasion came before the Bench not as Government but as ratepayers—ratepayers, however, be it remarked, who had compounded their rates, and not as full ratepayers. (Hear, hear.) Some time ago an application was made to the Bench by residents at Dhobie Talao to get an open drain removed; and they were told that their interests would not be forgotten when the large drainage scheme was adopted. He could not see why the same answer should not be returned to Government. He objected to putting so much expenditure upon a single drain. He could point to hundreds of drains along the course of which fevers were occurring every day, and for one case of fever along the Sonapore drain he could point to twenty in places where there was no drainage at all, where night soil was allowed to lie in a gutter. He contended that the interests of the largest number ought to be considered without reference to the section near Malabar Hill. He said that the term "drain" was a misnomer, or applied to draw attention from the gigantic nature of the work, and that it was in reality an arterial sewer that was proposed to be constructed; and, as had been demonstrated over and over again by engineers, he would ask whether this was one of the natural lines of the city for an arterial sewer? Again, there were no plans or estimates before the Bench, and, holding the purse of the ratepayers, how could they agree to this resolution? He for one could not conscientiously support the resolution.

Mr. Forbes agreed with Dr. Blaney that it was better to commence drainage in the poorer parts of the city which needed it most.

Mr. Hart believed that if this were a part of Captain Tulloch's scheme it could be approximately done for the sum mentioned by the Commissioner. He would be very happy to attend to the poorer portions of the town, but these were not definitely before them, and the Bench would have to begin with something.

Mr. Hope said he proposed his motion quite irrespective of Government, and that the Bench must remember that if there was a nuisance before the Back Bay Company was thought of, it was not such that Government or any other person could ask the Bench to put an end to—(hear, hear);—but that was no reason why the Municipality should not of their own accord abate a nuisance upon their own property. (Hear, hear.) He did not think Government could be asked to contribute towards the drain now any more than they could be asked to do so ten years ago. He assured Dr. Blaney that this was a part of Captain Tulloch's scheme. He had both surveyed and designed the drain as a portion of his general scheme of drainage for the whole island of Bombay. He agreed with Dr. Blaney that drainage ought to be commenced in the poorest parts of the town, but the question was more, where was it practicable to spend money now? He had hoped that Dr. Blaney was going to point out a sewer for which they had obtained Captain Tulloch's sanction, and which would fall in with his general scheme, and where the people around were dying in greater numbers than those living in the neighbourhood of Sonapore; but he had not done so; and for himself he would say, show a place with larger claims than this and he would be happy to suggest to the Bench to rescind their present resolution. (Laughter.) Captain Tulloch had to a great extent carried away his scheme in his head, but there were several plans behind which could be explained by competent persons. He had had considerable acquaintance with the whole drainage system, and so far as he could see this scheme was one which could be carried out without interfering with some future scheme. On the desirability of carrying out a general scheme no person could feel more strongly than himself; and in the introduction to his Budget he intended to make some strong remarks upon this subject.

Dr. Blaney said if he had a short time he could point out a drain of the description desired by Mr. Hope, but at all events he objected to the scheme being carried out piecemeal. Mr. Wood proposed the following amendment:—

That the Bench cannot entertain the Municipal Commissioner's proposals regarding the Sonapore drain until all the estimates are before the Justices and until it is explained what is to be done with the sewage.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew seconded it.

Mr. Manisty wished it to be definitely known whether the drain was part of Captain Tulloch's scheme, because he had just heard that Captain Tulloch's scheme was unfortunately existing only in his own head. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope said he had only used a figure of speech, but that he had also mentioned that Captain Tulloch had left plans and drawings behind him, and there were also persons who give any one a great deal of general information on the subject, although there was nothing in reality that Captain Tulloch could be pinned to. Yet he was confidently assured this was a part of Captain Tulloch's scheme, because he had seen the plans. He was perfectly ready with the plans and estimates, as they formed an appendix to his Budget.

Mr. Maclean said it had been mentioned that it was intended to turn Sonapore drain into the main drain. He would vote for the amendment for this reason. He considered that the main drain was the greatest nuisance in Bombay, and he was not at all anxious to have another drain emptied into it. He expected that the main drain in Byculla Flats would itself be done away with some time or other; but in the meantime, if they were to be compelled to put up with all these stinks, let the people of Bombay have a fair division of them. (Laughter.) Although this Sonapore drain might be inconvenient to the Malabar Point and Chowpatty people, he did not think those at Byculla should for that reason have their share increased. (Laughter.)

Mr. Manisty opposed the drain, because it had been admitted that there was nothing to which to bind Captain Tulloch.

Mr. Bogie said that six weeks ago he had heard Dr. Hewlett call the Carnac Bunder drain the most infernal nuisance in Bombay. Now he went in for this Sonapore drain, so that it appeared what was this month was to be different next month. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maxwell said he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Hope was about to speak, when

Mr. Narayen Wassudew said that having spoken twice he was now out of order.

Mr. Hope—I wish to give you the fullest information. I put it to the Bench in this way. The sole object of the Justices is to have information. I have no personal interest to carry out this rotten drain any more than another, and gentlemen should remember this. If they wish to vote upon their own preconceived opinions there is no occasion for them even to speak, but if not they should allow questions asked to be answered. Mr. Hope then went on to say that he was not aware this 2½ lakhs was to be devoted to the Carnac Bunder nuisance, and he was not sure that it could be done, because the Carnac Bunder nuisance was a night soil nuisance. Mr. Hope then said he might be allowed to propose an amendment to his resolution.

The Chairman—Propose an amendment to your own resolution! You cannot do it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope—Yes, but I will withdraw my resolution.

The Chairman—The moment that your motion is withdrawn, which it can only be with consent of the meeting, the amendment becomes a substantive motion.

Mr. Hope said that in the House of Commons it never occurred that if the resolution was withdrawn an amendment could be voted upon as a resolution.

The Chairman said there could not be two amendments before the House.

Mr. Hope said he would put his amendment, and the Bench could throw it out if they chose to do so.

The Chairman that is my ruling at present, and I am not to be over-ruled by the Commissioner or any person. If the Bench choose to move that I do leave the chair that motion can be put at once, but in the meantime that is my ruling.

Mr. Hope—I apologise——

The Chairman—I certainly think an apology due to me.

Mr. Hope—I do so, but at the same time respectfully beg to say that if the former resolution is withdrawn there is no amendment to vote upon. Then I do not withdraw my resolution.

The Chairman—I say this amendment becomes a substantive proposition which may be either adopted or rejected; and it would then be open for any one to move an amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Wood was then carried by a large majority.

The Chairman said the Commissioner would probably want a postponement of the consideration of the Budget, which apparently for no fault of his own——

Mr. Hope—Excuse me. Allow me to make my own remarks.

The Chairman—The Commissioner may make his own remarks, but I shall make mine. As I have said, through no fault of his own, but through some accident, he will not be able to go on with his Budget to-day.

Mr. Hope said their worthy Chairman seemed to have misunderstood the position of affairs. He had come down there quite prepared to go on with his Budget if the Justices were willing to sit. He had explained to the Chairman that the Budget was not completely in type, but he was willing to fill in the unprinted parts from his own manuscript. The Budget would be printed soon, and he read over the following figures as the heads of his Budget:—

Receipts, ...Rs. 34,02,174
Expenditure,.............................. „ 33,53,056
Surplus.........Rs. 49,118

The cash balance on January 1st 1872 was Rs. 1,76,618, and the cash balance in December Rs. 2,25,736.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Maclean, Mr. Hope said the balance included the two lakhs that had been got from Government.

The Budget meeting was then adjourned to the 19th instant.

The Bench then constituted itself into a special general meeting, which was adjourned till the 7th.

The Chairman intimated that a report on the Toolsee scheme had been received from Colonel Kennedy, and the Bench resolved to consider it on the 12th.

The Bench then adjourned.

A SOLICITOR IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Munsookhlal M. Moonshee, moved again in the matter of an attachment issued in the case of Gunputrow Moroba *v.* Pandurang Keroba and Sudanund Pandurang, which is now pending before the Court. By a summons issued in the cause the Judge in Chambers ordered that the plaintiff or his attorney or agent should shew cause why the attachment made under a warrant issued in this suit, dated 3rd August 1871, should not be withdrawn, and why the costs of the application should not be paid by plaintiff.

The summons was granted at the instance of the claimant, defendant's son, who laid a claim to the property attached under a will made by his grandfather. Mr. Edward Elliot, a solicitor of the Court, is an attesting witness to the will. On the 5th ult., Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, moved before his Lordship, on behalf of the claimant, that the summons in question be made absolute. Mr. Scoble, on behalf of the plaintiff, shewed cause against the summons. The genuineness of the will had been impeached, and it became necessary that Mr. Elliot, an attesting witness to it, should be examined in connection with the claim set up. One summons was served upon him. Other summonses were issued, but the Sheriff's bailiff failed to get at him. He was one day heard of in the Old Pensioners' Home in Coombharwada; another day in a coffee-house at Dhobie Talao; and so on, so that his erratic course baffled the efforts of the bailiff to serve him a second time. Mr. Justice Bayley directed the Prothonotary to write to Mr. Elliot to come up before the Court and shew cause for his contempt in not obeying the first summons, intimating to him that, unless he appeared to give satisfactory explanations for the contempt, steps should be taken to have his name removed from the roll of solicitors of the Court. On the 12th ultimo, when the matter of the summons was again before the Court, Mr. Justice Bayley stated that, under his direction, attempts had been made to procure the attendance of Mr. Elliot, but in vain; and that Mr. Mayhew had produced an affidavit purporting to have been sworn by Mr. Elliot at Tanna on the 10th ultimo. His Lordship then examined several witnesses as to the service of the summons upon Mr. Elliot with a view to ulterior proceedings, and the matter was adjourned.

On Mr. Scoble mentioning it yesterday, his Lordship said he found Mr. Elliot was now at Matheran, which is beyond our bailiwick. He wrote a letter from that place, stating that he was surprised at the proceedings adopted against him, of which he had seen a report in the newspapers, &c. His Lordship considered the letter was so unsatisfactory that he ordered it to be placed before the Chief Justice, who has directed another summons to be sent to him at Matheran.

Mr. Scoble—The next time we should hear of him at Mahableshwur, or some other place. (A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Bayley—I trust what the Chief Justice ordered yesterday to be done would have the effect of bringing Mr. Elliot before the Court personally; so that the summons must now stand over.

A CHIMNEY NUISANCE.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Mrs. Walsh, a hotelkeeper in Forbes Street, was summoned, at the instance of Pestonjee Sooklajee, to shew cause why she should not abstain from creating smoke and causing danger by fire to human life, health, or safety in the premises occupied by her. The premises in question is that known as the "Australasian Hotel." Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Jefferson for the defendant.

The grounds of complaint may be learned from a petition addressed to the Commissioner of Police by several respectable parties residing, owning property, or having their places of business at the west end of the street. They say—"We respectfully beg to call your attention to a nuisance which is caused by the proprietress of the Australasian Hotel. The person carrying on the business of the hotel seems to have a cook-room, where a considerable amount of coal is burned, but no adequate provision is made in the way of chimney either to guard against fire or to carry off the large quantity of smoke which is there generated. The consequence is that some of the undersigned suffer a very serious nuisance from the smoke, while others are in great fear that a fire may break out, which will put their property in great and imminent danger. We have, therefore, respectfully to request that you will take such steps as you may find it necessary to cause the nuisance, of which we now complain, to be abated."

Pestonjee Sooklajee, the owner of house No. 2 in Forbes Street, was the first witness called. He complained of the smoke caused in defendant's house coming into the rooms of his house, the rent of which has in consequence fallen from Rs. 450 to Rs. 285. At the time Mr. Dixon occupied both houses, he put up an iron chimney, which was attached to his (complainant's) house, without his permission. Defendant "burns much coal, which makes much smoke." She cooks in the old place, but the chimney is new. Flames come up out of the chimney, and witness considered it dangerous to his property. On the occasion he saw these flames Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, a tenant in his house, and others put the fire out. After that fire, witness asked defendant to remove the chimney, but she refused to do so. He then removed it by force. He has had complaints from his tenants, Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson, H. G. Rowell, and W. Pritchard, and remonstrances in writing from the neighbours.

The gentlemen abovenamed were examined in support of complainant's case, which was then adjourned until to-day, pending an inspection of the premises by the magistrate.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Patent Leather Boots have been forbidden to the Calcutta Police as a luxury not to be indulged in on parade.

The 2nd of February, the birthday of Washington, was celebrated in Calcutta by a distribution of prizes at the School of Useful Arts. This school was founded by Mr. C. H. Dall, the American missionary, in 1860.

A Proclamation.—The whole of the troops in garrison (including the wing of the 1-14th Foot, detailed as guards of honour) paraded at 7 a.m. yesterday morning on the glacis outside the Chowringhee-gate of the Fort, for the purpose of hearing read a proclamation from the Government of India. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired as soon as the proclamation had been read.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 27.

A Brutal Assault by European Soldiers.—We are told of a very brutal assault on an officer at Meean Meer on Saturday last by three European privates. It is said that the officer in question, a medical man, was waylaid in the neighbourhood of the Rest Camp, and dragged, bruised and bleeding, for nearly a mile along the ground. He was lying in a precarious state when our informant's letter left.—*Pioneer*.

Decline of Cotton Cultivation in Bengal.—The *Bengal Times* laments the decline of cotton cultivation in Bengal, and the decay of the art which in years gone by produced that miracle of manufacture—Dacca muslin. A "piece" of this *mulmul* weighs between nine and ten *tolahs*, is ten yards in length, and valued at thirty rupees the yard. But now-a-days it does not pay the Dacca weavers to produce such an exquisite fabric, and the *abrowan* or *khas mulmul* of Dacca has become almost a thing of the past. The peculiar cotton, *phootee*, employed in the manufacture is therefore hardly now cultivated at all.

A Surmise.—Should a vacancy be shortly created in the Madras High Court, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Holloway, Mr. J. R. Kindersley will, as a matter of course, be confirmed, and Lord Hobart, our new Governor, may feel tempted to oblige his first cousin, Mr. John George Thompson, Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, with Mr. Kindersley's acting appointment as Judge of the High Court. The difference in pay between the Presidency and the Mofussil berth is Rs. 1,416-10-8 per mensem. Mr. Thompson's name is the next after Mr. Kindersley's in the Civil Service List, and the next before Mr. Holloway's.—*Madras Mail*.

Tigers.—We hear that Lieutenant Vipan of the 89th was fortunate enough a few days since to administer a *quietus*, as Barney O'Bralligan would say, to as fine a specimen of a tiger as ever prowled in the neighbourhood of Wellington. The "family" appear to have numbered five, and on Mr. Vipan proceeding to the spot, one of them rushing out of cover with a roar that was scarcely very pleasant, was neatly dropped by that gentleman at a distance of fifteen yards. Mr. Vipan has just reason to be proud of his exploit, but as there are four more tigers to be disposed of, there is abundance of opportunity for other gentlemen so inclined to share his laurels. What is Colonel Christie about?—*Bangalore Herald*.

The Thanksgiving Day at Calcutta.—The interior of the Cathedral yesterday forenoon presented a splendid appearance. His Excellency the Acting Governor-General and Lady Napier, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, and a large assembly of Members of the Services Civil, Military, and Naval, attended the Thanksgiving Service for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a great many ladies were also present. Many of these had, in accordance with the desire of the Acting Governor-General, laid aside mourning for this occasion, while others retained it; and the contrast of colours and the brilliant array of uniforms made the scene one of great display.—*Englishman*.

An Extraordinary Post Office Fraud.—A few days ago a Brahmin employed in the Howrah Post Office was charged with having sold some "stamped service labels" to the *duftry* of the Money Order Agent of that district, which labels are only procurable from the General Post Office at Calcutta. It appears that the Money Order Agent had sent his *duftry* to purchase some stamps to be affixed on some service labels, as he had none in the office at the time, but the latter returned with stamps as well as some stamped service labels, which drew the attention of the Money Order Agent, who immediately reported the matter to the Collector, J. M. Lowis, Esq., when the latter ordered enquiries to be instituted as to the mode in which the defendant got possession of the labels. A clerk employed in the Calcutta Post Office deposed that stamped labels are only issued direct from his office to officers of Government in the Mofussil, and not by the District Post Offices. In defence it was urged that they were purchased from a person whose name was unknown. The plea as urged being groundless and vague, Baboo Gour Doss Bysack, Deputy Magistrate, on conviction, sentenced the defendant to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid*.

The Wright county (Minn.) poor-house has a living skeleton who drinks two pails of water a day.

A Yankee has invented a new and cheap plan for boarding. One of the boarders mesmerises the rest, and then eats a hearty meal; the mesmerised being satisfied from sympathy.

A SCHOOL AT CAMBAY.

In November last, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Acting Collector and Political Agent at Kaira, writing to Government on the subject of education in the Cambay State, reported that, in the treaty with the Nawab of Cambay, lately sanctioned by Government, provision had been made for an annual grant for educational purposes from the Cambay share of the "Rahadaree" collections, and that His Excellency the Nawab had consented to place the sum of Rs. 1,500 at his disposal to meet expenditure until 1st April 1872, when the first instalment of the said annual provision will become due. Two months previously, Mr. Sheppard had reported that there was every probability of a moderately endowed school being opened in Cambay, and that a sum of Rs. 7,000 had been placed at his disposal for this purpose by a native merchant of Bombay named Vurjeevundas Maneckchund; and he requested permission to inform Mr. Vurjeevundas that Government accepted his offer and viewed his liberality with gratification.

On the 2nd ult., the same officer informed Government that His Excellency the Nawab has agreed to the preliminaries connected with the establishment of a school at Cambay, for which Mr. Vurjeevundas Maneckchund has made a donation, the Nawab promising to provide a suitable building for the school; and requested that the Accountant General be directed to receive the promissory notes which Mr. Vurjeevundas was prepared to deposit with that officer. Government have hereupon resolved that the Accountant General should be requested to take charge of the securities, and the Political Agent informed of the issue of the order for communication to Mr. Vurjeevundas Maneckchund.

THE LOSS OF THE KALODYNE.

We have already announced that the bark Kalodyne went on shore early Monday morning near the northern extremity of the island of Mapou. She was from Calcutta bound to this port and had on board about 20,000 bags of grain. Captain Wales lost no time in preparing the steam-tug Victoria and left Port Louis for the Kalodyne at about 1 p.m. on Monday, reached the point at about 3-30, and in 20 minutes more anchored in 2½ fathoms at about a quarter of a mile from the wrecked vessel. All the sails of the Kalodyne were found standing; she was inside the reef, and surrounded by 30 to 40 fishing boats. Captain Wales repaired on board; hawsers were passed from the steamer and great efforts were made from 5 to 10 p.m. to move her, but without success. At that time the sea was very high, and the steamer to prevent accident let go the lines and returned to Port Louis, arriving at about 3-30 a.m. The ship had about 3 feet of water in her hold, and the leak was likely to increase every time she bumped on the coral. Captain Wales before attempting to tow the vessel off told the captain that from her position he considered there was very little chance of saving her. Some portion of the cargo will be saved, but we are much afraid it will be the smaller part. The weather being fine and the sea moderate, it will depend on the exertions made by those most interested.

We announced Messrs. Ireland, Fraser & Co. were the consignees, but it appears that Messrs. Richer & Co. are entitled to take charge of the vessel and have sent boats, &c., for the salvage. The vessel, cargo, and freight are insured.—*Mauritius Gazette*.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 9.)

Foreign Office, 7th February, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Luis François Sentis as Consul-General at Calcutta for the French Republic.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Gabriel Simon as Consul at Sydney for the French Republic.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Andrew Duncan as Vice-Consul at Southampton for His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 9.)

Admiralty, 8th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872, the following promotions have this day been made:—

Commanders.—John Parry Jones Parry, Edward Francis Lodder, William Henry Liddell, James Wylie East, Russell Graves Sabine Pasley, Henry Lowe Holder, Charles Francis Walker, Richard Edward Tracey, Charles Frederick Hotham, and Frederick William Hollowes, to be Captains in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 29th Dec., 1871.

Commanders.—John Child Purvis, Lord Charles Thomas Montagu Douglas Scott, Robert Henry More Molyneux, Hon. Francis Lindley Wood, Robert O'Brien Fitzroy, and Edward White, to be Capts. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 6th Feb., 1872.

Lts.—Spencer Mansel Medley, Frederick Wilbraham Egerton, Cottrell Burnaby Powell, Augustus Jacob, Frederick George Denham Bedford, Henry John Carr, Ralph Lancelot Turton, Alexander Tupman, Dashwood Goldie Tandy, and Frederick Samuel Vander-Meulen, to be Commanders in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 29th Dec., 1871.

Lts.—Henry Talbot Price, Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, Herbert Dolphin, Hilary Gustavus Andoe, Charles Lister Oxley, Hugo Lewis Pearson, to be Commanders in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 6th Feb., 1872.

Sub-Lts.—Arthur Chichester Macartney Coulson, Alan Robert Woodriff, Somerset James Johnstone, William Edward Black, Edward Padwick Hocker, George Northmore Arthur Pollard, Charles Campbell, George Izat, Claude Henry Millett, [illegible] Arthur Blackett, Ernest Neville Rolfe, Charles [illegible] Gregan Craufurd, Frederick Hope Johnston, Charles James Norcock, Henry Peareth Thomas [illegible], Frederick Vernon Isaac, Edward George [illegible], Edward George Deedes, Richard Cowley Tillyer [illegible], Charles Kerr Hope, Philip Stafford Wynell Mayow, William Farr, Stephen Allen Olney, Marmaduke Langdale Kelham, Reginald George Drew, Walter Percival Acton Ogle, Alvin Coote Corry, to be Lts. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 29th Dec., 1871.

Sub-Lts.—William Llewellyn Morrison, James Henry Tilson Chowne, Malcolm Hugh Drummond, Frederick Lionard Partridge, John Leslie Burr, Howard Fitzgerald Hay, Sydney Smith Haldiman Dickens, Francis Chalmers, Edward Philips Statham, Francis Henry Newnham Harvey, Wadham Neston Diggle, Mountjoy Squire, Alfred Pigott, Murray Gladstone, Henry Barre Blacker Beresford, John Giles, Alexander Milne Gardiner, James Browning Young, William Foster Carslake, Edmund Basling Wallace, Harry Noel Lowe, Douglas Methuen Forsyth, Lewis Tobias Jones, Francis Powell, and Henry Sandford, to be Lts. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 6th Feb., 1872.

Sub-Lts.—John Mackenzie McQuhae, Eustace Frederick Grove, and Henry Knight Gregson, to be Lts. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 7th Feb., 1872.

Admiralty, 8th February, 1872.

James W. Ozzard, Esq., has been allowed to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the date of his retirement on the 1st instant.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Lt. John Armstrong Challice has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 9.)

The difficulties which have arisen regarding the Alabama claims is the question of the day. Mr. Gladstone has declared in Parliament that a friendly communication has been made to the American Government, but England would be unwise to accede to demands which no nation with a spark of honour or spirit left would submit to even at the point of death. In America the feeling appears to be that while persisting in the demand, the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the arbitrators. The money and cotton markets are highly sensitive.

The debate in the National Assembly on the Anglo-French Treaty has terminated in its rejection, and notice will shortly be given to England of the intention of the French Government to withdraw from its provisions. On the question of the return of the Assembly to Paris it was decided by a majority of 70 not to take the motion into consideration.

The Duc d'Aumale has been elected president of the thirteenth bureau in the Assembly.

It is confidently asserted that a manifesto of Napoleon III. will appear shortly.

The idea of a national subscription to pay out the Germans from France is gaining ground daily.

In all parts of Spain the chances of the Radicals appear to have diminished. The municipal authorities of Barcelona have resigned. It is expected that a Radical leader to replace Zorilla will shortly be elected.

A treaty has just been concluded between Great Britain and Holland, which cedes the Dutch colonies on the Gold Coast to England.

Baron Offenberg is the new Russian Minister to Washington.

The Norwegian Reichstag was opened on Feb. 2 by a speech from the Throne.

The Royal Speech referred to the South Sea slave-trade, the French Commercial Treaty, the cancelment of which is not to alter the friendly relations of the two countries. Ireland is free from serious crime. Crime and pauperism in Great Britain are diminishing. The estimates are to be suitable: bills for Scotch education, mines, liquor, courts of justice and appeal, for the ballot, and sanitary measures, are to be introduced. The Speaker has resigned, and the Hon. W. Brand is to be elected.

Mr. S. Cave has obtained leave for a Bill appointing a Commission to Inquire into the Causes of the Failure of the Albert and European Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. Powell, the Conservative candidate, has been returned for the Northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Captain Nolan, the "Home Rule" candidate, has been returned for Galway.

Mr. Pope Hennessy has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African settlements.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to visit the Queen at Osborne next week.

The Court will remove from Osborne to Windsor on Feb. 22.

Great preparations are making in the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral for the reception of Her Majesty and the Royal Family on the day of thanksgiving. Tickets will be issued for about 12,000 persons.

Judgment has been given in the Brighton case. Mr. Purchas is to be suspended for one year, and sequestration of his property is ordered for the recovery of costs, which amount to about £2,000.

Mr. Taylor, the postmaster at Stalybridge, has been committed for trial, charged with embezzling about £6,000 from a local savings-bank of which he was the manager.

Three men have lost their lives by a gunpowder explosion at the works of Messrs. Hall, at Faversham.

The Attorney-General's speech in the Tichborne case has continued the whole of the week. The proceedings stand adjourned till Feb. 12.

It is rumoured that The O'Donoghue has been offered the Governorship of Madras, and that Mr. Butt, Q.C., is likely to be appointed to an Indian judgship.

Obituary of the Week.—Maj.-Gen. Beatson, Ben. Inf.; Colonel H. B. Blogg, Mad. Ret; Colonel J. Pope, Bo. Ret.; M. H. Turnbull, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. F. M. Alison; the Hon. Emily Forbes; Mr. J. Pease, of Darlington, late M.P.

Abbreviation Extraordinary.—Charles Mathews, the younger, puts on record a laughable specimen of abbreviation. Going into an eating-house for lunch, he heard, as he entered and sat down, seven orders given in quick succession by a throng of as many customers, one calling for a basin of ox-tail soup, two for mock-turtle soup, three for pea soup, and one for bouilli. The waiter dashing to the speaking-tube that communicated with the cook, bawled out with marvellous rapidity.—"One ox, two mocks, three peas, and a bully."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS IN PARLIAMENT.

(HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, FEB. 6.)

LORD GRANVILLE.

EARL GRANVILLE.—I now come to a subject which has been touched upon by those who have preceded me, and one which has very deeply moved the public mind of this country. I refer to some of the large claims made by the Government of the United States in the case they have submitted to the arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington. My noble friend asked whether Her Majesty's Government sent an immediate reply to that case. I am happy to say we did no such thing, because, upon questions which may possibly lead to differences between the two countries, it is advisable to proceed calmly and deliberately, and not to throw away the slightest chance of coming to an agreement, if it is possible to do so. There were different ways in which, and times at which, we could begin these communications: we considered them all; each had its advantages and each its disadvantages; and on the whole we thought it would be more satisfactory to the public opinion of this country, it would tend more to obviate irritation, to prevent the envenoment of discussion, and to strengthen our position, and it would be more straightforward and fair to the United States if we at once made to their Government a communication of the general character indicated by Her Majesty's Speech. Many references have recently been made by the public Press to a statement which your lordships will recollect I made in this House last year respecting the interpretation which Her Majesty's Government put upon the Treaty. I recited the direct claims which Mr. Fish had put forward in the protocols, and made the remark that many of those claims to which we were liable under the Stanley-Johnson Convention had entirely disappeared and were closed by the limits of the reference. I made that statement before your lordships, and also before a gallery of experienced reporters; I made it in the presence of the representatives of different foreign nations, and those who were most likely to take an interest in the controversy; and that statement was corroborated both by my noble friend the Lord President and by the noble duke the Secretary of State for India. That statement so corroborated was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government then, and it is the opinion of that Government now. In support of that view I will cite now only a passage from a speech made in another place, on the 4th of August last, by Sir Stafford Northcote, who had supported the action of the Government, and who, in a public-spirited manner, had given assistance to the Government by going out as a High Commissioner to discharge one of the most difficult tasks a Commission ever had to perform. That right hon. gentleman said,—

"The hon. and learned member for Richmond (Sir Roundell Palmer), in his observations as to the advantages which the Treaty possessed over the Conventions which had been previously negotiated, remarked that the Convention which had been negotiated, but not adopted, had allowed the introduction of a number of claims which could never have been admitted. In fact they were so vague that it would have been possible for the Americans to have raised a number of questions which the Commissioners were unwilling to submit to arbitration. They might have raised the question with regard to the recognition of belligerency; with regard to constructive damages arising out of this recognition of belligerency, and a number of other matters which this country could not admit. But if hon. gentlemen would look to the terms of the Treaty actually contracted, they would see that the Commissioners followed the subjects very closely by making a reference only to a list growing out of the acts of particular vessels, and in so doing shut out a large class of claims which the Americans had previously insisted upon, but which the Commissioners had prevented from being raised before the arbitrators."

I am not quite sure where the quotation of Sir Roundell Palmer is supposed to end; but I think the whole passage establishes without the slightest doubt what was the intention of the Government and of Her Majesty's Commissioners in negotiating the Treaty. I agree entirely with the noble viscount who said, with so much discretion, that this is not the proper time to go further into the matter. When the proper time comes, if it is necessary, I trust I shall be able to show to your lordships, to the public here, and to the American Government, by reference to protocols and speeches, to the statements of the Commissioners, and to former correspondence on the subject, not only what was our intention, but also what we had reason to suppose was the intention of the United States Government, and, lastly, that the claims objected to are excluded by the words of the Treaty. Assured as I am of the common sense which is so peculiarly characteristic of the people of the United States, I trust and believe that when they put themselves in our position, and see the possibility of referring to any tribunal, however high, claims so large and so indefinite that the estimates made of their amounts in this case appear ridiculous, and yet might, without exaggeration, be trebled or quadrupled, they will understand the position in which we are placed. You may depend upon it, that, on the one hand, the Government will not sacrifice the rights of this country, and on the other, nothing shall be wanting on our part to bring about a satisfactory and amicable solution of this most important question.

LORD DERBY.

Earl of Derby—All domestic questions sink into insignificance in comparison with that international complication which has occupied attention during the last few weeks. I hope that I shall not now say one word which can embarrass the negotiations that are now going on; but there are two questions which everybody is asking, and a fair and temperate discussion of which is necessary to the formation of an opinion. The first is, how did we get into this trouble? and the next is, what steps are we to take in order to get out of it? I have no doubt that the origin of the mischief was the step taken by the Government at this time last year in sending out special Commissioners at all. The noble earl opposite, remembering communications with myself which passed at the time, will do me the justice to bear witness that I am not now stating an opinion formed after the result; the objection to the principle and policy of that proceeding was one which I entertained at the time. Look how we stood when the negotiation was entered into—we were in a position which was absolutely unassailable; we had repaired what was our original error in the matter—refusing arbitration altogether—we had offered a reference on fair and legal terms, and that reference the Government of the United States, after some delay, decided upon refusing. Why they took that step was a question for them; what is of importance is that, having made an offer which was rejected, we had put ourselves altogether in the right. As I conceive, it was clearly our duty to remain in that position, only telling the Americans what, in justice and fairness, we were bound to tell them that the offer which they rejected was still open for their acceptance if they thought better of it. That was the course recommended by the reason of the case. There is a dispute between two parties; one offers terms that are refused; what is more fair, natural, and obvious than for that party to say, "You reject our proposition; it is your turn now; let us hear what you have to propose, and we will consider whether it can be accepted." What did we do? We sent a special commission to Washington, and that showed the extreme importance we attached to obtaining a settlement of the question. The natural result was, that the American Government felt they might safely raise their terms without fear of the negotiation being broken up. (Hear.) My lords, I won't go into details,—I am not going to renew the discussions of last summer,—but every one must admit that the apology we voluntarily offered and the admission of retrospective rules of international law by which we consented to bind ourselves (hear, hear) were new concessions of a very serious and substantial kind. (Hear, hear.) When the American negotiators found that up to that time the more they asked the more they got—for such had been their uniform experience—I am not surprised that this led them to continue the game they had played with so much skill and so much success. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I say the root of the evil was the sending out of a special mission, avowedly intended by its constitution to show the extreme importance which we attached to getting a settlement. Whether we had a chance of making a good bargain I don't pretend to judge, but I am quite sure if we ever had we lost it, as people often lose good bargains, by showing too openly our anxiety and eagerness to conclude it on any terms. (Hear, hear.) If it be said, as it has been said out of doors, "You have no right to criticize or find fault with our conduct, because your draught Treaty concluded with Mr. Reverdy Johnson is open to the same objections as ours,"—well, if the fact be so, I don't think it would be any answer. Two wrongs don't make one right, and recrimination is no defence. (Cheers.) But the circumstances were wholly different. It is quite true that the Treaties of 1869 did not specially bar out these new and enormous claims for indirect injury. But at that time they had not been seriously advanced in any quarter. The House will probably recollect that the very first intimation the English public received on that subject was contained in that remarkable speech delivered by Mr. Sumner, which was after the Treaties had been signed. (Hear, hear.) My lords, these are demands so extraordinary, so unexpected, that it is no imputation on any one's sagacity that he had not foreseen them; but when those demands had been publicly advanced by a large party in one of the two countries where the negotiations were carried on, then I say the case is altered, and it became a very ordinary effort of caution to prevent their being brought forward again. (Hear, hear.) How do matters stand at the present moment? We cannot deny that there has been a certain amount of carelessness on one side, and I suppose every one will agree that there has been a good degree of acuteness—I won't call it by any harsher name—shown on the other. But whatever was said on the part of our Government which had better have been left unsaid, or whatever was overlooked which they might have foreseen, I am fully satisfied, for my own part, judging merely by the statements themselves, that they are perfectly justified in contending that the new claims are not and never were included in the Treaty. (Cheers from both sides of the House.) No doubt, if you read the Treaty by itself, the language is ambiguous. It will bear the American construction and it will bear our construction. That must be admitted. But read it with the protocols, especially with the reference to that protocol which speaks of an amicable settlement, and which is familiar to all of us—although I do not say even then the ambiguity is wholly removed, or that the language is as clear and precise as it might be made—still, without going outside the document itself, it bears our construction quite as well as it bears the opposite construction of the American Government. (Hear.) But I do not think there is any occasion to split hairs or go into verbal discussions as to the precise meaning of the expressions which have been used. It is quite enough, as I conceive, that we know what we intended to offer and what we believe we were offering. To that offer, be it wise or unwise, we are bound in honour and good faith, but we are bound to nothing more. (Cheers from both sides of the House). And if it turns out, as it is quite possible, that the Americans have been putting one construction upon an international agreement, while we put on it an altogether different construction—if, in fact, we have been, on both sides, unintentionally misleading one another—then I apprehend that the essential element of the contract is wanting, the agreement is no contract at all, and the negotiation, as far as that is concerned, is at an end. (Cheers.) That is, I understand, the contention of the Government, and in that contention I hold they are fully justified. (Cheers). I hope and believe they will firmly adhere to it. If they do firmly adhere to it, whatever difficulties or troubles may be in store for them, they will have what, during the last 11 years, no Government ever yet had in dealing with American negotiations—the undivided support of the whole people of this country. (Loud cheers.) My lords, I have only one other remark to make. Strong language is generally the mark of a weak cause, and I would say, not to Her Majesty's Government—there can be no need of such advice to them—but to those who are not so responsible, that the more unyielding we are in the matters in dispute, the more strictly we are bound to observe those international courtesies of language and demeanour which smooth many difficulties, and naturally conduce to the course you recommend. (Loud cheers.)

(HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 6.)

MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said, Sir—Although a considerable interval has elapsed since we all had the honour of seeing you in your chair, yet the time appears to have passed over us so rapidly as not to have exercised that softening influence or to have drawn that comparative oblivion over our controversies which, in my opinion, is so highly salutary and beneficial. I attribute this in a great degree to the new system adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers of vindicating their characters and their policy during the recess. (Cheers and laughter.) We really have had no time to forget anything. Her Majesty's Ministers may be said during the last six months to have lived in a blaze of apology. I must protest against this new system, which does not permit us to return to our labours with the renovated physical powers and energies, or with our mental qualities and faculties refreshed, as we used to do in the old days. I think that for a Ministerial vindication there is no place more fit than the floor of this House; and as for Ministerial explanations, they are of so marvellous a nature that even here they are difficult always to apprehend, but as they were given in the recess I confess I found them incomprehensible. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It appears from the Notices of Motion which have already been given this evening that Her Majesty's Government will have ample opportunities of defending their conduct, past or present. If it is in the power of the Government to prove to the country that the condition of our naval administration is such as befits a great naval Power, they will soon have an occasion of doing so, and if they are desirous of showing that one of the transcendental privileges of a strong Government is to evade the Acts of Parliament which they have themselves passed (cheers) I believe, from what caught my ear this evening, that the opportunity will soon be furnished them. Now, I confess that I should be, and am unwilling to enter into critical comment upon the numerous subjects which are introduced into the Royal Speech, because I know there is one subject which at this time engrosses the thoughts and feelings of the people of England, and which it is impossible to avoid treating on this occasion. . . . .

I now come to the question which alone would have impelled me to trouble the House to-night for a short time—the paragraphs of the speech which refer to our relations with the United States of America. Those paragraphs, though I am not disposed to criticize them with any severity, are not, I am bound to say, in my opinion adequate to the occasion. (Hear, hear.) I hope this is a subject on which I can address you without my motives being impugned or my views misinterpreted. Ever since I have sat in this House, now the greater part of my life, I have always endeavoured to maintain and cherish relations of cordiality and confidence between the United Kingdom and the United States. (Hear.) I have always felt that between those two great countries the material interests were so vast, were likely so greatly to increase, and were in their character so mutually beneficial that they alone formed bonds of union between them upon which public men might count with confidence. But I could not forget that besides those bonds of interests, however considerable, there is an element of sentiment which ought never to be despised in politics, and without which close and cordial intimacy cannot subsist between nations. When the unhappy Civil War occurred, I endeavoured, as far as I could, to maintain in this House a strict neutrality between the Northern and Southern States. ("Hear, hear," from both sides of the House.) There were, no doubt, great differences of opinion, as must occur in the case of events of so momentous a character. Those differences of opinion were shared by members on both sides of the House; but as regards the House of Commons, it is a fact that throughout that great struggle there was never a party fight of any kind in this House upon the subject. There were some at a particular time who were extremely anxious to obtain the recognition of the Southern States by this country. I never could share that opinion, and I am bound to say that my friend, the late Lord Derby, with whom I acted whether in Government or in Opposition, was strongly opposed to that policy, equally with some members of the present Government. We were of opinion that had that recognition occurred it would not have averted the final catastrophe; nay, it would not have procrastinated it, and it would at the same time have necessarily involved this country in a war with the Northern States, while there were circumstances then existing in Europe which made us believe that the war would not have been limited to America. I know that at that time very different opinions were expressed by some of the most eminent statesmen of the day. There were expressions tending to favour a recognition of the Southern States attributed to Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell, as well as to some who now sit in this House of not less eminence I thought they were indiscreet expressions; I thought they did not exhibit that great foresight which, especially in foreign affairs, distinguished Lord Palmerston, and for which I generally give credit to the other eminent men to whom I have referred. But after all they were only expressions in a free Parliament, in a free country, and though they might have been delivered by Ministers of the Crown, I am bound to say they never affected their conduct in maintaining a complete neutrality with respect to the contest between Northern and Southern States. (Hear, hear.) Now this is not an occasion on which I would defend the policy of the Reverdy Johnson Treaty, for we have much to speak on to-night, and I fear that this is a subject on which we shall have only too many opportunities of offering our opinions; but I will remind the House in passing that when the Senate of the United States rejected the Treaty negotiated by Lord Derby for submitting to arbitration the Alabama Claims it was rejected on this distinct ground—that it shut the United States from preferring under its provisions the indirect and constructive claims which are now the subject of attention. (Cheers.) When the Government of which I was a member first proposed to refer the claims to arbitration, they were unquestionably only claims that could be preferred in consequence of injury and destruction by the direct acts of the privateers which had left Her Majesty's ports; but when the Senate rejected the Treaty on the ground that it would not permit the indirect and constructive claims to be urged, those claims then for the first time assumed a distinct character. Well, then, the present Government, under Lord Clarendon, negotiated the Treaty of London, which also failed. The Government then took a very bold step, a step which superficially might have been criticized but which I do not criticize, which I approved at the time, and which I am ready to uphold. They proposed that the diplomatic *venue* should be changed, that the treaty should be negotiated at Washington and not at Westminster. I highly approved that step. But that step must not be misconceived. There were grave reasons which rendered the chance of success in negotiating a Treaty between England and the United States much greater at Washington than at Westminster—the contiguity of those who were the negotiators of the Treaty to the members of the Senate, and the power of ascertaining rapidly what might find acceptance on their part. But it is impossible for a moment to suppose that because the negotiation was carried on at Washington instead of Westminster, the direct control of Her Majesty Government whoever might form that Government whether the right hon. gentleman opposite or others who may be his opponents, was in any sense diminished by that circumstance. I may say not a sentence,—nay, not the punctuation of a period was ever allowed without being submitted to the scrupulous and anxious examination of those who had responsibility upon that subject. (Cheers.) And, therefore, when we talk of what has happened at Washington, and indulge in superficial conclusions that certain consequences have occurred through the inadvertence, or inaccuracy, or neglect, or carelessness of any individual who may have been at Washington, we are really talking upon a matter which has no foundation. (Hear.) The Government of England had the responsibility, and whoever may form that Government will never shrink from their responsibility in the negotiation of a Treaty of that kind. This Treaty was negotiated under the immediate, if not the personal, supervision of Her Majesty's Government. I have no doubt that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government gave to that negotiation their most anxious and their most scrupulous attention. Well, I come now to the point when this Treaty arrived in this country. When this Treaty arrived, I, for one, saw many things in it which I did not approve. I regretted very much the *ex post facto* dealing with the laws of nations. (Cheers.) I thought that perilous. There were other things in the Treaty to which objection might be made, but not of so great importance. But I conferred with my colleagues. I conferred especially with my noble friend the Secretary of State of the late Government and with the noble lord the Lord High Chancellor of the late Government, men most capable of comprehending such affairs and of affording a sound judgment upon them, and, though they disapproved equally with myself these concessions, and even had other objections to the Treaty, they were clearly of opinion that it was impossible, according to our constitution, for the Houses of Parliament to interfere in the completion of that Treaty. The Treaty was, in fact, completed; the very language of the credentials of Her Majesty's Commissioners pledged the royal word that she would sanction everything they would sign. It was, in fact, not merely morally, but legally a complete Treaty without the form of ratification. What, in fact, could be more unwise than that the Houses of Parliament, when such a Treaty was negotiated, when there was a prospect of an enduring cordiality being established between the United Kingdom and the United States, should exercise captious criticisms which would only tend to exacerbate the feelings on the other side of the water, and the tendency of which would have been to destroy all the beneficial effects that we had hoped had been accomplished? Although, in consequence of these views, no action was taken by the party with whom I act, either in this House or in the other House of Parliament, still it was stated that a discussion should arise upon the subject. One of the most eminent statesmen of the day, a man who long led this House, and whose name, although I was his opponent in politics, I never shall mention, certainly not in the House of Commons, but with the profound respect and admiration which it deserves—I mean Lord Russell (hear, hear)—Lord Russell thought it his duty to call the attention of the House of Lords to this Treaty. Lord Russell, an eminently Constitutional statesman, had probably doubts about the question of ratification. He was not clear that the House of Parliament in which he sat might not express its opinion upon the subject of the treaty, and by its vote form some obstacle to its being carried into execution, though I think the course of the debate proved that he brought forward the subject merely to vindicate his own view and point out the provisions which he denounced. But that debate eventually turned out to be of the greatest importance on the question which is now agitating the country, because the argument of Lord Russell was that we had made unworthy concessions to the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) He pointed out that *ex post facto* dealing with the principles of international law to which I have referred. He thought, as I thought then, that they were perilous, and perhaps he thought they were unnecessary. But what was the answer of Her Majesty's Government in the House of Lords? I won't trouble the House with extracts. I have not come down with passages from *Hansard* copied, because I know nothing is more wearisome; but I am quite sure I shall not misrepresent any noble lord who spoke on that occasion. When Lord Russell attacked the Government on the unwise concessions they had made, and in the character to which I have referred, in the Treaty of Washington, what was the answer of Her Majesty's Government? "True, we have made these concessions. We are ready to vindicate these concessions. We believe they were wise and politic. But you quite forget the greater concessions which were made by the Government of the United States. You quite forget that they have waived all those indirect and constructive claims (cheers) which were formerly placed before us." Lord Granville taunted Lord Derby with having negotiated a Treaty under which these claims for indirect damage might be made, though it is well known that the Senate rejected that Treaty on the ground that under it such claims could not be made. (Cheers.) Lord Granville described this as a Treaty most beneficial to both nations, but especially so to England. And referring to the indirect and constructive claims made by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, Lord Granville said, "Instead of these we have secured a limited area, defined claims, and we have given to the whole proceedings a limited and definite character. Under this Treaty you can only be called upon to give compensation for the acts of destruction that have been done by the privateers." (Hear, hear.) That is enough, I think, to prove what was the view of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the Treaty. But I must be allowed to pursue the subject a little further. The opinion of the Secretary of State of a man so distinguished as my Lord Granville ought, I think, on such a subject to be sufficient. But it so happened that Her Majesty's Commissioner at Washington was present at this debate, for he is a member of the House of Lords. Lord De Grey spoke on the subject, and he spoke, like Lord Granville, at great length. He reiterated in most distinct terms the interpretation placed upon the Treaty and accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and not only accepted by Her Majesty's Government but made by them a subject of boast, and justifiable boast of their success, and of the advantages which had accrued to England in consequence. There were other members of the Administration who addressed the House on that occasion, but I will refer only to one—namely, to the Lord High Chancellor of England, who occupied a peculiar position with reference to this question. The Lord High Chancellor of England is at the head of his learned profession. He is a lawyer placed in the Cabinet for various reasons no doubt, but certainly in old days on constitutional principles perhaps more in vogue than at present. ("Hear hear," and laughter.) The presence of that great officer in the Cabinet was upheld and defended on the ground that he should always be present with his great authority to guide the servants of the Crown in the interpretation of Treaties and in the framing of Conventions. Now, what does the Lord Chancellor of England say? No language can be more precise than that of the Lord Chancellor. The taunt which had been levelled at the head of Lord Derby that he had negotiated a Treaty which would have admitted these claims, was repeated. The Lord Chancellor says:—"Instead of that we have given to this Treaty a character so limited that you know exactly what risk you incur. For the acts of privateers alone you are responsible if you have not shown due diligence with reference to them," and to use the precise words of the Lord Chancellor, "All is limited and everything is definite." I say, then, there can be no doubt that in the month of June, 1871, now a distant period, there was no mistake in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon the intention and meaning of the Treaty of Washington. Well, I want to know from Her Majesty's Government, in the first place, when they address us to-night, what was their authority for these representations. (Hear.) The negotiations were secret. They were secret from the beginning. Was there any secret protocol? Was there any secret article in this Treaty? Was there any written document of any character whatever which would justify their speaking with that confidence? I am sure the right hon. gentleman will feel that on an occasion like the present it is his duty to speak to us most definitely on that subject. (Hear, hear.) These expressions of opinion were given in the proudest assembly in the world, in the Parliament of England. Statesmen of the highest character and reputation, of all parties, expressed their opinion upon that Treaty. It is impossible that the American Government could be ignorant of those utterances. The case of the American Government, which I suppose is in the hands of hon. gentlemen—probably it is not, though it is in the hands of everybody else (laughter)—has been printed and translated, and circulated in every Court, and Cabinet, and country of Europe. What do we find in the American case? We find extracts of speeches of my Lord Palmerston and extracts from the speeches of my Lord Russell, and from the speeches of the right hon. gentleman opposite (hear hear,) which, according to the American Government, years ago countenanced a policy favourable to the recognition of the Southern States. Can we suppose that a people and Government so susceptible should be ignorant of the debate which was held in the House of Lords in June, 1871? And, if so, can we doubt that they would have had some communication with Her Majesty's Ministers? I want to know from the right hon. gentleman whether any communication was had with Her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear.) Did the American Government or the representative of the United States in London make any communication to our own Ministry? Did they receive any protest against the monstrous interpretation placed upon the Treaty of Washington by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by the chief negotiator of the Treaty the Lord High Chancellor of England? We have a right to know this. We are informed in the Speech from the Throne that the case submitted to the arbitrators on behalf of the United States contains large claims "which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the United States." Now, in the first place, let the House clearly understand what is meant by the statement that in the case submitted on behalf of the United States large claims have been included "which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators." The claims are the indirect and constructive claims to which I have referred, and if not completely, so far as I know accurately described. They are claims to compensation from this country for losses occasioned by the direct action of privateers which left the ports of Her Majesty without due diligence on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and the destruction which they caused upon the marine and upon the commerce of the United States. But they claims compensation also for the transfer of the carrying trade in consequence of those acts from the American to the British flag, for the raising of the rate on insurance during the period of the Civil War, and the expenses occasioned during the last two years of the war—that is, the prolongation having been occasioned, according to this view, by the privateers that escaped from our ports. Now, that being the case, I want to know what communication has been made by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States. When was the case of the American Government demanding these claims which Lord Derby last year properly described as wild and preposterous—first brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government? I have heard that it has been in the possession of some in this country for more than a month. The American case demands from this country a tribute greater than could be exacted by conquest (cheers), which would be perilous to our fortunes and fatal to our fame. (Renewed cheers.) If Her Majesty's Government were in possession of this demand a month ago, when did they send a friendly communication to the American Government? ("Hear," and laughter.) We have a right to ask the right hon. gentleman to-night what is the nature of that communication and when it was made, because if it was made a month ago an answer to that friendly communication must have been received. (Cheers.) I do not ask Her Majesty's Government to give us any intimation of what is contained in that friendly communication. I think we should leave Her Majesty's Government to follow their own course. Let us, the House of Commons, endeavour to take at this moment a calm, forbearing, but still a firm view (hear, hear) in the difficult circumstances in which we are placed. As far as the meagre information in Her Majesty's Speech will enable us to form an opinion, it seems to me that a Treaty has been negotiated between two powerful countries, united, I still hope, by feelings of cordiality, and that each Power applies to that document a totally different meaning and interpretation from that which is applied by the other. What is the course which, under such circumstances, ought to be taken? I can conceive no misfortune greater than that the people of the United States on the one hand, should suppose that the Queen of England was, for a moment, contemplating a forfeiture of her Royal word. On the other hand, I can conceive nothing more deplorable than that the people of England, who, throughout these transactions have behaved, I maintain, in a spirit of true friendship to the United States (cheers)—in a spirit of real generosity, and who have been ready to make great concessions, and who have acted, to use the language of the American Case as became "those who have a brotherhood of blood"—I can conceive, I say, nothing more deplorable than that the people of England, after such conduct, should believe that they have been treated by the United States' Government in a spirit of cunning and chicane. These are the two great evils which we see, and which, if possible, we ought to avert. I confess, for myself that there appears to me no course to be taken by Her Majesty's Government in this case but one of extreme frankness. It does appear to me that if we get into a Serbonian bog of diplomacy upon this matter the consequences may be enormous and fatal. It is one of those questions which ought not to be allowed to drag its slow length along. (Cheers). It is a question that ought to be met with entire frankness and friendship. "We have signed this Treaty, and we have one interpretation of it; you have, much to our astonishment, placed upon it an interpretation perfectly different. It is impossible for us to consent to conditions which the honour of this country forbids, which the ordinary calculations of prudence that should govern and regulate the proceedings of all States condemn, which are too monstrous to enter into the heads of any practical and responsible statesmen. And, as it is impossible for us to accept your interpretation, we ask you whether you will not, on reflection, believe that ours is the just and true interpretation—and if you do come to that conclusion, we are prepared to adhere to every letter of our engagements—but if you will not do this, then we ask you to cancel, with no ill-feeling, a document which was intended to conciliate and cement the feelings of friendship between two great countries, but which has unfortunately led to results so opposite and so mischievous." (Cheers.) I hope the right hon. gentleman will speak in that vein. I have not spoken to-night to embarrass the Government. (Cheers) I wish to support the Government. I wish to strengthen the Government. I wish that the Government in communicating with the United States, should show that they are supported by the Parliament and the people of England. (Cheers) The people and the Parliament of England from the first were anxious that these claims of the two countries and the two Governments should have been settled in a spirit of conciliation; and if there were to be concessions, that those concessions should be upon the side of England. But we cannot, in justice to ourselves, to those who have preceded us, and to those who will succeed us, consent to propositions, too enormous for practical purposes, wholly preposterous, as they have been described, and which, if persisted in, can only lead to an alienation of feeling, which no one in this House, or in this country, will more deplore than myself. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone—The right hon. gentleman remarked that in his judgment the paragraph which described our views upon the Alabama case was not a paragraph adequate to the emergency. If I may presume to draw the distinction, I am prepared to contend that it is adequate to the emergency, in the sense of being adequate to the time at which, the circumstances under which, and the persons by whom it is offered. The right hon. gentleman, under precisely the same limitations, is perfectly justified in his place in this House in going forward to consider what consequences are to follow from the important proposition there announced. But I venture to give a confident opinion—and, further, to claim his assent to the proposition—that the duty of the Government and of those who represent England in a correspondence and in a controversy of this vast importance is to limit themselves absolutely and strictly to that which at the moment the necessity of the case requires. Our object is to make it, not difficult, but easy for the Government of the United States to meet us. (Hear, hear.) And so deciding, it is obviously and plainly our duty to state the case to the Government of the United States, and especially to state it to the public of this country in the mildest terms which will suffice, and to assure the mind of the nation that we do not undervalue the momentous importance of the question. The right hon. gentleman has entered upon an historical review, into which it is not necessary that I should follow him, further than very humbly to echo the declaration that he has made, and the claim that he has advanced on his own part, to be favourably interpreted on a question which I think he has always—which I myself can bear witness that he has on many occasions—treated with that judgment and discretion which are the best virtues of an enlightened patriot. It is not necessary for me to follow the right hon. gentleman through that portion of the speech in which he dealt with the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty or with the Stanley-Johnson Treaty. There were some historical facts on which I think he was not entirely accurate, but they are hardly relevant to the matter now before us. With respect to his observation that Lord Granville, and I think some other member of the Government, declared that under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty these enormous claims for indirect losses might have been pleaded by the Americans. I will only make these two remarks. In the first place, no one will be more glad than Lord Granville to find, if such be the case—and I believe it is the case—that these indirect claims could not be pleaded under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty (Opposition cheers); secondly, if there was an impression in the House of Lords at the time to which the right hon. gentleman has referred, that a door was opened in that Convention for the introduction of indirect losses, that impression does not seem to have been confined to Lord Granville, but to have been shared by Lord Cairns. My belief, and I think I share it with the right hon. gentleman, is that at no time have we acceded to an instrument, not only at no time have we meant to acceded to an instrument, but at no time have we acceded to an instrument under which these claims can be warrantably produced or supported. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman has spoken of their vastness, and has said that the approximate to the tribute exacted by the victorious from the vanquished at the termination of a sanguinary war. I think that when the right hon. gentleman used those words he had in view the payments which were imposed by Germany on France—payments four times, six times, and even ten times as great as are furnished by any example in history. I do not know that the payment actually made by France after the great war amounted to more than a fourth or fifth part of that sum. Now, it is perfectly true that the American case does not state a figure for the indirect loss, but it supplies data from which figures may be computed by no very elaborate process. I will not now enter into those data, but, so far as a judgment can be formed upon them, and comparing them with the official estimates made by the highest American authorities of the cost of the Secession War, the statement of the right hon. gentleman, bold as it was, was, in my opinion, not only within, but very considerably within their extreme limits. (Cheers.) I only say this to show that, in my opinion, nothing that has been said as to the amount of these claims has in any way partaken of exaggeration. But it is not their amount on which we stand, excepting—and this is important—that the amount of the claims is an important element in the argument as to whether it was possible or conceivable that it could enter the mind of any country to admit the presentation of any such claim at all. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman has very properly adverted to the subject of responsibility, and he says that while the Commissioners are not responsible, and while Parliament is not responsible, the whole of the responsibility rests with the Government. Now, whatever responsibility rests with Parliament in this great matter is between the members of the House of Commons and their constituents. It is for them, and not for us to establish, if Parliamentary responsibility is to be established at all. I do not entirely apprehend or follow the doctrine of the right hon. gentleman on the subject of the ratification of the Treaty, but it is not necessary for me to enter into a contest with him upon the subject, because I entirely agree with him that the Government cannot cast off any part of their responsibility upon Parliament. Still is it more true with regard to the Commission, and when I consider how much we are indebted to them for their intelligent, patient, and energetic labours, I cannot but regret to see cast upon them the blame of what has occurred. If there is matter for blame, no portion of it attaches to the Commission. The right hon. gentleman says, and says truly, that it was the business of the Government here to watch and follow the negotiations at all these points. That the Government have done, and we shall I hope therefore hear nothing in this House about the responsibility of the Commissioners, because whatever responsibility might have attached to them is absorbed in that of the Government; and whatever there is in this transaction that deserves blame attaches to us and to us alone. Now, Sir, do we deserve that blame? I ask first, is there ground for blame in the Treaty of Washington, apart from the construction which we now find put upon it? The right hon. gentleman says that there was much to object to in the Treaty, and I do not stand here for a moment to deny that by the Treaty, even as we construe it, large and even extraordinary concessions have been made to the American Government. I think we were justified in making those concessions, considering the peculiar circumstances out of which those claims arose, the length of time which had elapsed since they had first arisen, and the feeling, above all, which existed among the people of this country. (Cheers.) For although it is the duty of this country to be governed by justice in all its transactions with other nations, if there was one country to whom we were willing to give more, and from whom we were willing to exact less, that country I believe to be the United States of America. (Cheers.) In the opinion of many high authorities, it was a very great concession to submit our conduct to arbitration at all. (Hear, hear.) I admit, as far as my impression goes, arbitration was reasonable under the circumstances; but it was undoubtedly a great concession—the right hon. gentleman thinks an unwarrantable concession—to establish in the shape of the three Rules a retrospective action by which our own conduct was to be tried. That was not done lightly. It was a large concession to the United States, and by it we are prepared to abide. Another concession, and one not I think undeserving of notice, was this, the Government of this country thought that, in consequence of the Fenian invasion of Canada and of much which had preceded that invasion, we were entitled to make large claims upon the United States of America for indemnification. Who could have blamed us if we had said, "We grant arbitration upon the Alabama claims on condition of your going to arbitration upon the claims arising out of the Fenian invasion?" (Hear, hear.) But our not insisting upon this was a remarkable concession, a concession I believe made wisely and advisedly, but still a concession most liberal in itself. There is one other point which the right hon. gentleman has not noticed. I do not know whether hon. gentlemen have fresh in their minds the protocols of last year, but in one of the recitals the American Commissioners are stated to have produced a very carefully classified sketch of the claims they were about to make. These claims were divided by them into direct loss and indirect loss due to the Alabama and her sisters. Among the indirect losses come the premium of insurance, the loss of trade, the prolongation of the war, and the addition to the cost of the war by its prolongation—a claim perfectly distinct from that made for the prolongation of the war. Now, what are the direct losses which we have consented to admit in the arbitration at Geneva, according to the view which would present itself to any impartial man? Why, of course you would say they are the value of the ships and the cargoes destroyed by the cruisers, and they are nothing else. The American Commissioners put forward claims not only for the ships and cargoes destroyed by the Alabama and sister ships, but likewise for the whole charge incurred by the American Government in fitting out and sending cruisers in pursuit of these vessels, and our liability in this respect we consented to refer to arbitration. I am not sure that I have not shocked the House by this recital; but this, I think, will show to this country, show to the United States, and show to this civilised world, that we were not using a merely empty phraseology when we said that in this negotiation we were determined to stretch to the utmost all the considerations which were capable of undergoing such a process, that everything except national honour and national safety should be risked for the object we prized so dearly—namely, the thorough re-establishment of cordial relations with the United States. (Cheers.) It is a fair matter for discussion and consideration whether these concessions were too large. However, I need not say that if we have gone these lengths, if we have made these remarkable concessions, if they are embodied in the Treaty, and if we are prepared to abide by them, there must at last, somewhere or another be a close to such proceedings. (Cheers) And now the right hon. gentleman has put to me certain questions which I will endeavour to answer as well as I can without a minute and precise reference to documents such as I do not happen to have at hand. The right hon. gentleman has put to me one question of the greatest importance—whether in the debate in June, 1871, carried on in the House of Lords and reported in *Hansard*, a book with which we know the negotiators of this Treaty in America to be familiar, several Ministers of the Crown did not declare in terms the most explicit that we had obtained the exclusion of these claims for indirect loss from the matters to be submitted to arbitration. That is so, and the right hon. gentleman assumes, and I think is right in assuming, that by some process or another these declarations came to the knowledge of the American Government, and on this statement and this assumption, both equally indubitable, the right hon. gentleman asks whether any protest has been made on the part of the United States against those perfectly explicit and authoritative declarations. My answer is as brief and as simple as possible—that no protest of the kind within my knowledge has been made in any shape or form. (Cheers.) The right hon. getleman says he will not ask me what communication we have made to the Government of the United States, but he presses me upon the point as to when we became acquainted with the American case, and upon what date our own communication was made to the Amerian Government. I need scarcely say that the first duty of the whole strength of the Foreign Office was the preparation of the British case. That case occupies a folio volume of some 200 closely printed pages, and as soon as that was presented it required to be translated for the use of some of the arbitrators with a care scarcely less than that bestowed upon the original. The American case arrived in the shape of an octavo volume of some 500 or 600 pages. When it arrived it had to be printed for the use of the Cabinet. I believe that the right hon. gentleman is right in saying that more than a month has elapsed since the case was first sent to the Foreign Office, but it has not been in my possession for, I think, more than a fortnight, while the other members of the Government have not had it quite so long. The right hon. gentleman is perfectly justified in the scrutiny he institutes, but it is a matter in which we would take no step without repeated deliberations, and it was, therefore, only on Saturday that the communication mentioned in the Speech was actually forwarded. I think I have answered the questions of the right hon. gentleman, and I now desire to revert to the statements we have made. The Queen has been advised to say to the Houses of Parliament:—

"Cases have been laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty. In the case so submitted on behalf of the United States, large claims have been included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators."

I have stated that I believe that to be adequate for the first words in this matter, but I am far from saying that it will also be adequate for the last words. It has been assumed that there is a great ambiguity in this document, and if there is, it undoubtedly follows that very serious blame accrues to those who have been parties to the framing of a document of such importance in terms of such ambiguity. It has been repeatedly said—I speak of many of the articles which I have read in the London journals on this subject—that we really never meant it, and that, therefore, we beg to be let off, But we do not mean merely to take our stand upon the ambiguity of the Treaty; we do not mean to allow in argument that there are two contradictory senses, either of which can with equal plausibility or with equal fairness be put forward. We have advised the Queen to put in her Speech what we believe we can show to be the meaning and the only meaning—that is, the only rational meaning the direct grammatical meaning whether tested by sense, by policy, or any other standard and not one of several conflicting and competing meanings which can attach to the Treaty, but the just meaning which it unequivocally bears. (Cheers.) I do not hesitate to say that so far as we are concerned we shall decline to rest upon an escape through the medium of doubtful and disputed interpretation. It is never safe to say in argument exactly what you will do until you hear what the other side have to say, and as we have not that advantage I speak with some reserve. But as far as we can judge according to the best critical process we can apply to this document, we see no reason to admit that any fault in point of ambiguity has been committed, and we shall appeal to the direct and authentic sense of the document itself for confirmation. At the same time we do not make that appeal alone. We appeal to the declarations referred to by the right hon. gentleman—to the public declarations of the British Government in June last, uncontradicted and received without protest in any quarter. (Cheers.) The different articles of the Treaty afford a distinct and independent argument of great force in favour of the interpretation, for which we claim an entire and paramount authority. We do not think that the first article, taken by itself, bears the construction endeavoured to be attached to it. We contest that point, and, of course, we reserve to ourselves the right to fall back on the plea that a man or nation must be taken to be insane, if supposed to admit, in a peaceful arbitration, claims of this character, which not even the last extremities of war and the lowest depths of misfortune would force a people with a spark of spirit—with the hundredth part of the traditions or courage of the people of this country—to submit to at the point of death. (Loud cheers.) That is an argument founded, I grant, on probability and assumption It is simply a demonstration of the absurdity of the supposed interpretation; but it is a well-known principle that you are never to presume absolute infatuation or insanity on the part of a negotiator, when a rational construction of the terms of an engagement will exempt him from such a suspicion. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that I need trouble the House further, except that I look forward with a sanguine hope to the course which the American Government will take on these matters. We have intimated in distinct terms that which at first was necessary to be said. We have not stated what our course would be in the event of contingencies which have not yet arrived, and which we think and hope never will arrive. We think in a tribunal of reason this question should be tried in a reasonable way. We have much to rely on. We have to rely on the friendly disposition which prevails on the part of the people of England towards the people of the United States. (Hear, hear.) We have also to rely on the disposition which we believe to prevail on the part of the people of the United States towards the people of England. (Hear, hear.) There are, no doubt, different modes of procedure prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic from those which prevail on this side of the Atlantic. There are different habits and usages, the growth of institutions and political circumstances such as every free nation will develope and shape into a form most congenial to itself. I have adverted to the welcome given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his American visit and to the manifestation of feeling at his illness. Only this very day I was opening an American newspaper, and there fell from the inside a sheet of no mean poetry, worthy of a more permanent means of record, referring in terms of deep feeling to the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death and to the renewed and high interest which that anniversary brought forth. (Hear, hear.) There are, we also feel, other parties to this controversy besides England and America. We dwell in an age when the whole of civilized mankind form, as it were, a unity, not as far as action is concerned, but as far as the circulation of opinion and the formation of judgment are concerned. We live now in a time when the collective opinions of mankind are capable of being formed into judgment on great questions as they arise. The opinion of the civilized world has been formed and pronounced in a manner perfectly intelligible on this matter, and that will form one of the important arguments in reference to the Treaty of Washington. The intelligence and diplomatic skill of Europe have been directed to the consideration of these questions, and I rejoice to find, from the manner in which the Continental Press has treated the matter, that the character of the judgment given is in conformity with the opinion declared by us, that the claims made by the United States are understood by the Crown of Great Britain first to be within the province of the arbitrators. (Hear, hear.) I hope the right hon. gentleman may be disposed to think that the Government are not unwise in limiting themselves to this declaration. We reserve to ourselves the power to point out to the Government of the United States that the claims put forward by them are of such a character that no nation with its eyes open, or in possession of its senses, could possibly admit them even at the last extremity; but we do that simply for the purpose of argument, and in order to throw light on the character of the negotiation. We have gone no further with the United States than was necessary to raise the argument to be discussed as between friends in a friendly spirit. It was in a friendly spirit that the Treaty was formed, and it is in a friendly spirit that this great impediment, as the right hon gentleman termed it, will be met and encountered by us; but under no circumstances will we allow ourselves to swerve from our sacred and paramount duty to our country. (Loud cheers.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF FEBRUARY 10.

ANATOMY EXTRAORDINARY.

Mrs. Malaprop says she was once bled in the same place as Roger Tichborne—in the temporary artery.

BEYOND SUSPICION.

Often as we hear of the "City Oratory," we never for a moment suppose that this implies any imputation on the City's Protestantism.

PRACTICAL.

Hopeful—"Will breakfast soon be ready, mamma?"
Mamma—"Yes, my dear."
Hopeful—"Well, papa, you might say grace just now, to save time.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE.

Head Keeper (to Under Ditto)—What d'yer want to be walking on the line for? Why that there train might 'a' smasher yer to bits! And master's gun in yer hand, too!"

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

A curious canine coincidence may, possibly, escape the reader's notice. At the recent dog-show held in Dublin there were exactly 365 dogs exhibited, a dog for each day of the year,—illustrating the philosophical proverb, "Every dog has his day."

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Shekels says that he foresees one great disadvantage which must result from fixing the educational test for commissions in the army too high. Young officers have always heretofore got the greatest credit, and now in future they won't want any.

"BREAKING THE ICE."

Gentleman (to pensive neighbour during the quarter of an hour before dinner)—"Miss Wilkinson, you look sad. Perhaps you're tired!"
Lady—"O no, thank you."
Gentleman—"Or unwell!"
Lady—"O dear, no!"
Gentleman (in desperation)—"Then—you must be hungry!"

WANTED A LAWYER.

The Government, we all know, has an Attorney-General in Parliament, of whose predecessor more is likely to be heard there. They appear to be sadly in need of another Attorney at the Foreign Office, one capable of scrutinising deeds and preventing any such little oversight as that which is their last blunder, whereby they have committed themselves and the country in the Treaty of Washington.

HEALTH OF THE PREMIER.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Gladstone is recovering, slowly but surely, from the effects of the Duke of Newcastle's proclamation to his tenantry in North Nottinghamshire. The Prime Minister, for a time, was much stunned by the blow he felt on finding that he had lost the confidence of such a distinguished member of the Legislature, but he is now much better, and able again to transact business.

THE DOCTORS' PARADISE.

Advices of the progress of the Looshai Expedition report General Brownlow as approaching "The Tookpillalls country." The medical profession are unanimous in their opinion that the inhabitants of this country must be a highly intelligent and civilised people, and they hope the general and his troops will put them to as little inconvenience as possible.

CHOICE OF EVILS.

Which is the worst for the master?—To submit to Mrs. Magpie's pony constantly kicking the best hounds, her daughters' noisy chatter while they are drawing the woods, and her boy's perpetual heading of foxes;—or, to affront old Magpie, whose converts are well preserved, who pays a handsome subscription to the hunt, and invariably gives a breakfast when the hounds are near?

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

FRIDAY JAN. 26.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27.)

IN the outset of his speech yesterday, the Attorney-General corrected a statement which he had made on a previous occasion, that the witness Quinn had very likely acquainted the claimant with the circumstance relating to a rusty sword at Canterbury, by which Mather had been converted. He had said that this was on the shorthand notes of the trial, whereas it was not there, though it was in the affidavits in Chancery. Thereupon Mr. Jeune remarked that there was a greater grievance as regarded Quinn, for the Attorney-General had spoken of him as being in the claimant's "service," which was not the case. The Attorney-General then took up the general theme of his address, giving further particulars of the death of the dowager, and referring to some disputes as to who was to administer to her personal estate—which question was now the subject of a suit in the Probate Court. The date in the narrative now taken up was the 14th March, 1868, when a number of affidavits were procured; and the hand which Baigent had in their preparation was discussed. It was noticed that about this time Manton and Hogan were secured. Manton, formerly in the Carabineers, is librarian of Westminster Hospital, and, being communicated with by Baigent, wrote that it was possible he might remember Roger, mentioning that he recollected an occasion when it was feared Roger would be dashed to pieces. Baigent urged Manton to see the claimant and Maccalini, and M'Cann entered into communication with him. Eventually Manton went to Croydon, first saw Baigent, and then the claimant, whom he did not know at once, thinking him decidedly "not the man." Conversation about the regiment followed, and in the end he recognised claimant, the conversion being principally brought about by the mention of a fall from a horse by which Roger was "feared to be dashed to pieces"—the very fact which Manton had himself told in his letter to Baigent—and much said about the manipulation of this witness. Similar observations were applied to Hogan, who was an ex-Carabineer, and what he said, it was alleged, came to nothing when examined. On the last days of March, 1868, there was another expedition to the North; and at Liverpool Father Cooper, Father Guy, Trumpet Sergeant Major Lesseware, of the Carabineers, Hamlet, of that regiment, and others, were picked up. Cooper, a person as fat as the claimant, recognises him, but not at once; to him he did not speak with a French accent, although he had assumed it with other soldiers. Stress was laid on the unsatisfactory nature of Cooper's evidence, who did not know one of the Chili daguerreotypes as a likeness of Roger, while he recognised the other, and it was remarked that he acknowledged claimant from personal likeness and not from other circumstances. He was shown to have been inaccurate in regard to a statement as to having met Roger at Wardour Castle; while he admitted that he only saw him once, and knew little of him, and that his recognition was founded on a remark of the claimant that they had met at Wardour. Then came Father Guy, who had seen Roger once and the claimant once, and thought him like Alfred, who was very unlike Roger, and that was all; so that he only threw an odour of sanctity over the case. Lesseware, his wife, and Hamlet were seen by Baigent before they met the claimant; and M'Cann and Quinn had been in correspondence with Leschwarr, indicating previous preparation. Though when at Liverpool the claimant was near Stonyhurst, he did not go there, and it was clear that it was not desired that he should go by himself. On 28th April, 1868, the "lock of hair" came from Chili, which was made so much of by the adherents of the claimant, but which, after the Chili commission and the Castro correspondence, was admitted not to be his. Then came the expedition to Burton-Constable and the affidavit and evidence of Sir Talbot Constable In this visit the claimant was accompanied by Baigent and Mr. Norris as protectors. It was urged that Sir Talbot Constable did not recognise the claimant by "person" as the Roger he knew in 1848; and it must have been by knowledge of circumstances connected with Roger which the claimant exhibited. If so, how was that knowledge acquired? The Attorney-General suggested by means of a previous correspondence between the claimant and Sir Talbot Constable. Before seeing Sir Talbot the claimant saw one White, who knew all about Roger when he was at Burton-Constable, and Baigent, too, had access to the same informant. Notwithstanding this, Sir Talbot was not convinced on the first day, and it was only on the second interview, when some special circumstances had been mentioned—which by that time had been prepared—that he was converted. Those related to matters not of any great consequence, which a man in Roger's position would not be likely to remember; being such things as his taking a decanter from a sideboard, in the absence of the butler, at luncheon, and helping two or three persons to wine—a circumstance which happened twenty years before, and which could have been picked up in the servants' hall by White, who could tell it to Baigent. It was noted that the claimant remembered theatricals at Burton-Constable, but could not recollect having taken a part in "The Castle of Andalusia" at Stonyhurst, though Roger Tichborne acted in that piece at nearly the same time; and the inference was that he was told of the former, while he had no information about the latter. On the whole, it was argued that Sir Talbot's judgment was warped by contrivance, to say nothing of the influence the acceptance of the claimant by the Dowager exercised upon him. Some play was made with a fear expressed by the claimant lest Sir Talbot should come up to stand godfather to the claimant's child, and should not know himself; and it turned out that Sir Talbot actually became godfather, without seeing claimant, upon the mere representation of the Dowager. Considerable amusement was brought out of a letter of the claimant to Sir Talbot Constable, which contained curious specimens of spelling and expression, as well as some cool assumptions, and a description of his wife, and her relations with her servants. Following this was an epistle to the Dowager which ended, "God bless you, my dear mamma; may our Holy Mother protect you—From your affectionate son." It was noted that Sir Talbot Constable's father—an old friend of Roger and his father—who was alive at the time of this visit, refused to see or acknowledge claimant. Observation was also directed to the facts that Sir Talbot, like Mr. Biddulph, was much influenced by the Dowager and Mr. Norris; that both declined to say there was any resemblance between Roger and claimant, and both were converted by very small matters; and it was held that the evidence of the Dowager and Mr. Norris were necessary to the explanation of these two conversions, although the testimony of neither was available, the one being dead and the other not called. The proceedings in the Court of Probate in reference to the Dowager's estate were next discussed, and then the mistakes of the claimant in his interview with Colonel Greenwood were referred to, together with Baigent's advice to the claimant to "stick to his own story"—in fact, to tell a lie—and hereabouts the conclusion for the day came.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

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FOR SALE, the Property of the Hon. Mr. SCOBLE, an OFFICE BROUGHAM, with HARNESS and BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE.—Apply to the Owner.

FOR SALE—received per Steamer PERSIA—FRESH SPANISH FIGS, of superior quality, in Boxes varying in weight from 7 to 28 pounds.
Price per Pound, 5 Annas.
Apply to the Godown-keeper of the Undersigned.
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.
1, Military Square, Fort, 30th January 1872.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
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AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,403 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual assuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240	0	0
Net Annual Premium...Rs.	240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs.	246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above... "	123	0	0
Net Annual Premium...Rs.	123	0	0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
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£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.
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Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
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and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
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N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
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CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
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Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
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Preserved Meats in tins.
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Preserved Bacon.
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Bologna Sausages.
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Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
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CAUTION.

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